THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,539—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th May	EGYPT	7912	....	...
27th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9011
3rd June	PERSIA	7951	....	...
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
17th „	CALEDONIA	7536	....	...
24th „	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10883
1st July	HIMALAYA	6898	....	...
8th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th „	ARABIA	7933	....	...
22nd „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th „	EGYPT	7912	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favorable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge,
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	5321	25 Apl.	18 May	...	30 May
City of Manchester	5551	3 May	27 May	14 June	...
City of Lahore	7163	5 May	28 May	15 June	...
City of York	7810	3 June	25 June	13 July	...
City of Paris	8220	27 May	17 June	19 July	...
City of Glasgow	6529	19 June	12 July	1 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Aug.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5591	24 Augt.	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	10 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	13 Nov.
City of London	8000	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
City of Benares	6973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7000	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5591	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	8 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb,
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	18 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	13 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5591	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar.	13 Apll
City of Manchester	5551	6 Mar.	29 Mar.	20 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
Passenger St.	7000	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apl.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except City of Vienna and Trafford Hall.

Fares	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	649
„ London via Marseilles	633	1,041	489	809
„ Liverpool	609	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospita Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE,
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	22nd May	11 a.m.	*P D & O M.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	25th May	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	26th May	6 a.m.	† direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Outch Mandvi.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 25th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, sailing on Saturday, 27th May, calling at Ports as inducement offers, for particulars of which apply to the undersigned.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, sailing on or about Saturday, 20th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Muttra," 4644 tons, sailing on or about 20th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

20th May, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June 1911
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st July „
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Aug. „
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. „
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr „
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Austria	7588	J. Baicich	26th May.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... „ 545 „ 685*
Saloon Class to London and back..... „ 865 „ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... „ 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... „ 445
Intermediate Class to London and back „ 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
„ Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675
Saloon Class to London ..... „ 545 to 585
„ Class to London and back ..... „ 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Persia	S. Olinnak	5895	23rd May 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NEW LINE HOME.
CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

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PROPRIETOR.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

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MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu.
Cawnpore	Newara-Eliya.	Kampala
		Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 122, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent, For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rate s for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock executed and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE GIFT OF GIVING SOMETHING DIFFERENT.

IF you require something novel, something that "gets away" so to speak from the usual offerings of presents, there are sound reasons why the choice of cultivated people should fall on HAWKES' CUT GLASS.

Not only has HAWKES' CUT GLASS won first honours at every exposition of note within current memory, but in the cosmopolitan field of art it is not less distinguished. Among the finest CUT GLASS of the Age Hawkes' is acknowledged to be one of the artistic wares of the world. HAWKES' characteristics are uncommon ones. The cutting is clear, elegant, exact. The colour is the matchless, perfect white. Every design shows the imagination, poetry, and freedom of the artist.

We now have on exhibition a choice collection of

HAWKES' CUT GLASS

and which consists of specimens of the most beautiful things. If you are interested in the selection of a gift or in the further enhancement of your own table—the dining table, the toilet table, "the little table" where crystal and flower colour would lend a happy touch inspection would interest. If you have no immediate purchase in mind we would be equally pleased to introduce to you this department of our stock,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES' CUT GLASS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM AMERICA

Highest grade LAMP OIL

Rs. 6 per case ex-Godown.

Apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
FORT, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink **YOU NEED** this Hot Weather is a **"VITALIA"** Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food **"VITALIA."**

Ask for it at

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

ANOTHER 10,000 MILES

on one Dunlop cover. This time on a Taxi-cab, the hardest and most unfair wear that a tyre can have.

The Manager of Messrs. Wright and Jackson, Brook House Garage, Sefton Park, Liverpool, wrote on January 10th 1911, as follows:—

"We are sending you to-day one 815 × 105 Dunlop cover recently taken off one of our 14/16 horse power Belsize cars. Our reason for so doing is to express to you our satisfaction with the wear your tyres are giving us. This tyre has covered 10,000 miles, which in our opinion is in every way satisfactory, taking into consideration the various kinds of roads encountered in our class of work. The fact that the tyre has worn down to the last shred of canvas is ample proof of the superiority of the casing, considering that the cover ran throughout without a single burst."

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Tyers are made to wear.

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BOMBAY OFFICE ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

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MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

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BIRTHDAY,
CHRISTENING.

OF THE BEST QUALITY MADE AT SHORT NOTICE.

PEARSE & Co.,

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR,

BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN & DINNER
served with best WINES and SPIRITS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "AUSTRIA," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 9 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are INVITED for SIX POSTS of SUB-INSPECTOR in the Bombay City Police Force under the reorganization scheme.

2. Natives of India only are eligible for these vacancies.

3. The Sub-Inspectors' cadre is divided into 3 grades on Rs. 75, Rs. 100 and Rs. 125 per mensem with Allowances and Free quarters.

4. An applicant for a vacancy must conform to the following conditions:—

(a) He must have passed an examination not lower than the School Final. He must know English and his mother-tongue must be one of the following three languages:—
Hindustani, Marathi or Gujrati.

(b) He must be not less than 5'-5" in height with a chest measurement of not less than 33 inches (deflated).

(c) He must be of good character, social standing and position, and should hold certificates of character from two respectable residents of his native place.

(d) He must be certified by a Presidency Surgeon, Bombay, to be thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and free from any disease likely to interfere with his efficiency as a Police officer.

(e) He must be vaccinated, or, if he has been vaccinated, he must be revaccinated before joining the Police Training School.

(f) After being selected by the undersigned he will be required to undergo a course of training for eighteen months in the Central Police Training school at Nasik. During the period of training he will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 20. He must conform during the period of training to all the rules and regulations of the Central Police Training School.

5. Applications must be made as early as possible to the undersigned who will make a selection from among the candidates who fulfil all the conditions above noted.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 18th May 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SOWJI KORJI late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant a merchant deceased.

DOST MAHOMED of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Dongri Street outside the fort one of the two sons of the said deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven and in the Second year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

H. H. WADIA,
The 13th day of May, 1911.
Messrs. METTA, & DALPATRAM,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS TO SIMLA.

THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for two months, will be issued on any date during May, June and July, from BOMBAY, MHOW, NEEMUCH and NASIRABAD to SIMLA, at the following REDUCED FARES:—

Stations.	Return fares. Rs. a. p.	Route by which available.
Bombay.....	128 10 0	Via Nagda Muttra Railway, Delhi and Saharanpur.
Mhow.....	108 9 0	
Neemuch	95 14 0	Via Ajmer, Delhi and Saharanpur.
Nasirabad.....	85 13 0	

BOMBAY-SIMLA TIMINGS.—Leave Bombay 21·15 hours, arrive Simla 18·30 hours. Leave Simla 8·15 hours, arrive Bombay 7·15 hours. Time occupied 46 hours approximately. Corridor carriages, dining car, electric lights and fans on Bombay-Kalka service. Through carriage between Bombay and Kalka.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

FOR SALE
TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

WHITELAWS TELEGRAPH CYPHERS with TERMINATIONAL ORDER.

A Selection of 200,000 WORDS from the FRENCH, SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, ITALIAN, and LATIN LANGUAGES, not exceeding TEN LETTERS, arranged both in ALPHABETICAL and TERMINATIONAL order.

IN 2 BULKY VOLUMES.

To be sold off very Cheap.

Apply to "TELEGRAPHS," care of this Paper.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c. is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz. Rs. 27-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.
GRAND POPULAR PROGRAMME OF PICTURES.
"TERROR"
A daring, vivid and realistic story from a burglar's career.
"THE COBBLER AND THE FINANCIER."
M. Prince in a charming little comedy.
"TONTOLINI"
A five minute spasm of laughter,
and
our usual popular Programme.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
"THE KING'S FUNERAL"
will be shown nightly as
AN
EXTRA FILM.

TO-MORROW.
GRAND PRIZE SHOW
7 TO 8 P.M.
ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER WATCHES given away.

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Bombay Gazette.

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Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows:—

May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers
By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.
N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6 and 13.]

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History
By Philip Gibbs, Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)
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BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 20th May, 1911.

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On WEDNESDAY, the 24th May 1911, at 3-30 p. m, (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	...	Rs. 1-0
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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 11, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate near of Byculla, on the south side of the Ripon Road Cross lane out of Fort Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Hakim Himatkhan Mahomedkhan Randerwalla, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Bai Fathabai, widow of Ebrahim Hassam Mansoor, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of May 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 115 — square 6 9 yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of the Ripon Road, Cross Lane at Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 135, 524 and New No. 13645. Old Survey No. 268 and 270 and New Survey No. 16-3564 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 3877 (5) and Street No. 64 D. and bounded as follows, i.e. :—On or towards the East by the property of Momin Bafati on or towards the West by the property of Abdul Hussein on or towards the North by the said Ripon Road Cross Lane, and on or towards the South by the public passage.

For farther particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the Vendor, at their office No. 23, Church-gate Street Fort Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY the 23rd day of May, 1911.

SALE of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate between Kaji Street and Panjrapole Street opposite Nalbazar Police Station, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocaer and Hiralal, Attorneys for Mr. Sapurji Jehangir, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bai Fatmabai, widow of Saiirajuddin bin Madar Miya Bardaray, Saeek Hasan bin Saiirajuddin Bardaray, and others, the Mortgagors, and pursuant to the power of sale reversed to and vested in the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage with further advance bearing date the 17th day of November 1902, and made between one Harjiwan Narandas of the first part, the above-named Mortgagors, of the 2nd part, and the said Mortgagee Shapurji Jehangir of the 3rd part, SORABJEE COWASJEE, Auctioneers, will on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on the premises at 4 30 o'clock (S. T) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 115 — square 6 9 yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being between Kaji Street and Panjrapole Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No, 90, and New No. 7402, Old Survey No. 1847, and New Survey No. 863, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 6161, and Street Nos. 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118 and 81 and bounded as follows i. e. :—On or towards the East by the aforesaid Kaji Street, on or towards the West by the sweepers passage on or towards the North by the house of Haji Fakrudin Karnalkar and on or towards the South by the house of Moola Husain Skatoangi, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Shamrao, Minocaer and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office, Prince Building, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following :—

On account of the consignor, a lot of the hosiery :—

50 dozen mercerised handkerchiefs.
45 dozen gents' socks.
35 dozen lace black stockings.
20 dozen silk lined lace black and tan stockings.
20 dozen different coloured tan stockings.
30 dozen embroidered stockings.
3 Cashmere pieces 54 inches by 16 1-2, 54 inches by 20 and 54 inches by 35 1-2 yards.
14 dozen under shirts.
20 dozen bathing costumes.

On account of the consignee—

1 crate English crockery, consisting of flat and deep plates 9 1-2 inches to 10 1-2 inches, printed pattern (porcelain and semi-porcelain.)
1 crate English crockery, consisting of 30 dozen jugs, printed pattern and gold border.

On account of the consignee.—

100 bottles Vicker's ink.
1 bale old vests.
50 dozen glass, flower vases, printed flower pattern red and blue flower tubes.

On account of the consignor. —

8 fire and thieves' proof Midland safes, sizes 27 in. to 32 in.

On account of the consignee—

10 cases Tanny wine (by David Sandiman Sons and Co.)
3 cases Ruby Port Wine.
3 cases Madeira.

On account of the consignee—

11 cases still Hock.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, consisting of Chawls (known by the name of Kantri Esak Moosa), Houses, etc., situate at Dadar Main Road, adjust to Gold Mohor Mill, out of Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 686 of 1909.

Safurabai, wife of Haji Sulleman Juma....Plaintiff.

Vs.

Rahmatbai, widow of Esak Moosa and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Bai Rahmatbai, widow of Esak Moosa, the sole continuing trustee of a Deed of Wakf, dated the 28th day of September, 1907, and pursuant to the Court's order made in the above Suit on the 11th day of April, 1911, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Lot No. 1.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt Batty land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1555 square yards and forming portion of a large piece of land or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or dwelling-house or ranges or chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Parel to Dadar Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2, and New No. 1869, and New Survey No. 1995, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under F Ward Nos. 496 (1) 496 (2) 496 (6) 496 (5) 497, 498, 502, 503 and 427 (1), and Street Nos. 129, 129A. 129E. 129, 130, 131, 135. 136, 60 and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the east by the Parel to Dadar Road aforesaid, on or towards the west by a Mosque and other land of owner ; on or towards the north and the south by the land of Nensey Khairaj.

Lot No. II.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt Batty land or ground, containing by admeasurement 3544 square yards and forming portion of a larger piece of land or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Parel

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,—*Contd.*

to Dadar Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2, and New No. 1869, and New Survey No. 1995, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward Nos. 496 (3) 496 (4) and Street Nos. 129 B, 129 C, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the east by a Mosque and other land of the owner, on or towards the west by the land of Nansey Khairaj, and beyond that by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Line, on or towards north and the south by the land of Nansey Khairaj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, for the Mortgagee at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the unersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th May, 1911.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 21ST MAY.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 21st May, at 2-30 p.m.(S.T.) Messrs CRAWFORD and Co.are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned, below Grant Road Bridge, next to the bungalow of Mr. N. M. Petit, the stock-in-trade of a Cabinet Maker, closing business, the valuable and substantial teakwood and blackwood furniture, such as single and double almyrahs, wardrobes, corner and side cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, ladies' and gents' writing tables, new design single and double bedsteads, new bentwood chairs, dining table, dining chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, drawingroom suite of sofas and couches, and Genoa velvet lined marble topped dressing and washhand tables, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES, ENGLISH VICTORIA, BROUGHAM AND MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from R. D Sathna, Esq, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Sedick Haji Hussein, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.),

1 English-built bicycle wheel rubber-tyred victoria by Windover.
1 English-built bicycle wheel rubber-tyred brougham by Windover.
1 High Caste black Arab horse about 15 hands, going in pair and singly.
1 High Caste black Arab horse about 15 hands going in pair and singly.
1 High Caste Persian grey horse about 15 hands, going in harness.

Also set of harness.

1 10-12 h. p. 4-cylinder Coventry Humber motor car fitted with landaulette body, 3 seats inside, 2 seats outside, fitted with magneto and accumulator ignition.

The above horses and carriages may be inspected at the Insolvent's Stable at Hadel Street, opposite Khoja Cemetry, Doongree, and the motor car at Mr. Hyland's Motor Garage at Gowalia Tank Road.

Also 195 cut rupees, Rs. 77-8 bad and 45 cut pieces of small silver coins.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Property Situate at Portuguese Church Road, opposite Bhandarwara Lane, Lower Mahim, Dadar.

High Court Suit No. 882 of 1910,

Sitaram Krishnarao Kirtikar vs. Krishnarao Soonderji Kirtikar and others.

Under instructions from and by order of R. D. Sathna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree, made in the above suit and dated the 8th day of April, 1911, Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property on SUNDAY, the 28th day of May, 1911, at 5 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS :—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, bungalow or house erected and standing thereon, situate in the part called Bogot, formerly belonging to the late Raghoba Damodarjee Parbhoo at Lower Mahim, Dadar, Portuguese Church Road, without the Fort and in the Registration District of Bombay, fronting public passage on the East side thereof containing by admeasurement 309 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 30 and New No. G-3535, Old Survey No. 377 and New Survey No. 8-1462 and bearing the Municipal Ward G Ward No. 3203 (2) and Street No. 667A and bounded on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Shivji Venkati, on or towards the South by the property of Narayan Keroba Dalvi, and on or towards the North by the property or Balkrishna Atamaram Acharya, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Ramchandra Luxmon Money and are now in the occupation of Krishnarao Soonderjee Kirtikar and his sons.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of Sale, apply to Mr. C. P. DOUNHA, Solicitor, at his office, in Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th May, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. 24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 20th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th May, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, next to Duke's Aerated Water Factory in Hummum Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, valuable and neat teakwood French-polished and mahogany-stained velvet and tapestry-lined, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, writing tables, dressing tables, hat stands, corner cabinets, marble-top dressing tables, mirror hat brackets, rocking office and low chairs, octagon tables, phonographs, baba chairs, tile topped teapoys, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

SALE ON THURSDAY 25th May at 2-30 p.m.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the first floor at No. 1 Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Stables, valuable and neat French and mahogany polished teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, tapestry-lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, dining table and chairs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and gowns presses, iron single bedsteads, glass, crockery and platedware, carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. A. CHILTON and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 26th May at 2-30 p.m.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Ballioi Building" in Sonter Street behind Club Road, Byculla, valuable and neat teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bed room furniture, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinet, chiffonier, corner cabinet, cottage piano, marble topped tables and teapoys, bookstand, palmstand, jardiniers, sliding dining table, chairs, mirror sideboard, whatnot, meatsafe, easy, rocking and office chair, writing table, mirror hat stand, pier table, screen, baba cradle, brass and iron bedstead, mirror almyrah, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, wardrobe, clothes press, glass, crockery and platedware, table and hanging lamps, carpets, figure, perambulator, etc., the property of Captain F. de LORME and others.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 20th May, 1911.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ALERS HANKEY—April 27, at the Corner House Oxted, the wife of Capt M P Alers Hankey, Royal Marine Art, of a son.

BRUCE—April 25, at Brackenowe, Dundee, the wife of Graham Bruce, of a son.

FASS—April 27, at 24 Brechin Place, S W, the wife of Ernest Fass, of a son.

LEVINGE—April 30, at 79 Knightsbridge, S W, the wife of Sir Richard Levinge, Bart, of Knockdin Castle, Mullingar, Ireland, of a son.

FARRAR—April 28, at 29 Bruton Street, W, the wife of Sir George Farrar, Bart, of a daughter.

MACKWORTH—April 29, at the Bank of England, Plymouth, the wife of Lieut Geoffrey Mackworth, R N, H M S Superb, of a daughter.

THOROWGOOD—April 26, at 10 Chelsea Embankment, S. W., the wife of Lieut. A. P. N. Thorowgood, R. N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HAY—TROUP—April 29, at Holy Trinity, Brompton Road, P. A. Hay to Mary Beatrice, only daughter of James Troup, late H. M. Consul-General, Yokohama, Japan.

HOLLINS—WISDEN—April 26, at St. Mary's Church, Broadwater, Worthing, Capt. Charles E. Hollins, 2nd batt. Lincolnshire Regt., to Vera Mildred Campbell (Mollie), daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Wisden.

HUNT—ROBINSON—April 27, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Capt. Cecil Hunt, to Ida, daughter of Kildare Robinson, Esq.

SCHANK—COLEMAN—April 25, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Lieut-Col Henry Alexander Schank, 3rd batt. the Lancashire Fusiliers, to Margaretta Maitland Coleman.

DEATHS.

BALLANTYNE—April 27, at Marseilles, Major E W McK Ballantyne, 27th Light Cav., Indian Army, formerly of 19th Bengal Lancers, aged 39.

BIRCH—April 26, at 7 Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, Emily Caroline, daughter of General Sir Richard Birch, K C B.

FIELD—April 25, at Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, Capt Cyril P C F Field, 103th Regt, Indian Army, aged 30.

LYON—April 27, at 164 Sutherland Avenue, W, Lieut-Col I B Lyon, C I E, I M S.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ROBERTS—FLYNN—May 15, at the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse-road, Bombay, by the Rev. Father Stein, Bertram A. Roberts, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Roberts, of St. Anns, Cornwall, to Olive Florence, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. J. B. Flynn and Mrs. L. W. Michael.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GWYTHER—May 15, at the Currency Office, Cawnpore, the wife of Cyril E. Gwyther, Indian Finance Dept., of a son.

DEATH.

STANTON—May 8, at Ranikhet, Helen Patricia, aged 3 months, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Stanton, The Royal Scots.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction : "Terror" a most daring story from a burglar's career.

Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.]

Maxim : "Efficiency is the note of the day in the business world."

PRESENTATION TO THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION.—Indian Fox (Vulpis Bengalensis) has been presented to the zoological collection by Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. L. Dunlop.

Y. M. M. A.—The seventh weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association will be held this evening at 8-40 p. m. (S.T.) in the Anjuman Islam School, New Nagpada, when Mr. Syed Ebrahim Syed Ahmed Kadiri, the Honorary Secretary, will deliver a lecture on the "Duties of Moslem Graduates."

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Chairman, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Asylum, during the months of February, March and April :—Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rs. 500 ; Mr. Purshottam Banduji, Rs. 50; Anonymous, Rs. 12-2-3; Mr. G. M. Karekar, British East Africa, Rs. 7-8-0; Mr. Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Rs. 5 ; and Mr. Nandlal Tribhovandas, Rs. 2.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.—A Hindu woman was hurrying across the Girgaum Road on Thursday, holding her five-year old child by the hand, when the driver of motor-car No. 1235, belonging to Dr. Mehta, which was going along the road suddenly sounded the horn. The mother let go of the child, who ran forward and was knocked down. The motor-car was on the proper side of the road. The child was removed to hospital for treatment.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Austria per s. s. "Arcadia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m., on Wednesday the 24th instant. Parcel Mail for China closes at the new G. P. O. at 9-30 a. m., the same day.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, L. Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umkuzi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m., on Monday the 22nd instant.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening :—

March	The Blue Riband	Bollog
A An Indian Romance	Hobomoko	Reeves
B Patrol	The Turkish	Michaelis
Selection	The Belle of New York	Kerker
Valse	Andalusische Liebestraume	Friedemann
Grand Selection	Reminiscences of Scotland	Godfrey
Two Step	Mr Jollyboy	Penso
Fantasia (Cornet Solo)	Alpine Echoes	Herfurth

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Figott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at 6 p. m., this evening :—

March	Indienne	Sillenick
Idyll	The Glowworm	Lincke
Suite	Ballet Egyptian	Luigini
Berceuse	de Jocelyn	Goddard
Selection	Students' Songs	Douglas
Valse	Yip-I-addy-I-ay	Rose
Patrol	Siamese	Lincke

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., will play the following programme of music commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Crabadi	Maserati
Valse	Herbstimmung	Lincke
Selection	Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagni
Paraphrase	The Loreley	Neswadba
Polonaise	The Life of the Czar	Gliuka
Entr'acte and Ballet Music	Rosamunde	Schubert
Selection	Gaiety Echoes	Lyll

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE EAST INDIAN COMMUNITY AT BANDRA.—A public meeting of the above community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, will be held, under the auspices of the Bombay East Indian Association, at the old Municipal Hall, to-morrow, Sunday, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to display their loyalty, and devotion to Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress on the auspicious occasion of their Coronation.

NEW PARSI TEMPLE.—Through the generosity of Ervad Dorabji Edalji Jamsina alias Mithaiwalla, a Parsi priest, the Parsi residents of Slater Road and the vicinity have secured an Aviary (sacred temple) which was opened for the public use by Dastur Kaikhusru Jamaspji Jamasp Asana, the High Priest of the Parsis. The opening ceremony was performed in the morning by the Dastur, assisted by Naib-Dastur Minocher Jamaspji and other priests. The temple was then declared open. Shawls and purses were then presented to several gentlemen who were engaged in the building work. A vote of thanks to the High Priest terminated the proceedings.

COMING CORONATION.

The Indian Contingent.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dufferin" left yesterday for England with the Indian contingent of the Regular Army and Volunteers to attend the various functions to be held in connection with the Coronation in London. The description and details of the officers and the various regiments represented by them have already been published. The Indian Contingent will remain in England for three weeks and will return by the R. I. M. S. "Dufferin."

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

AN interesting programme has been put together for the coming week at the Novelty Theatre, Bombay, and some excellent pictures are advertised as the leading attractions. "Terror" is quite an innovation. In this film we witness an escapade in the life of a burglar, who, in the closing part of the story, is seen being chased across roofs by a posse of police. Suddenly he slips and he is seen hanging by the water guard on the roof which is slowly giving way under his weight. To note his facial expression as he sees death coming nearer and nearer is weird in the extreme and the artiste who performs the part of the burglar acts in a wonderful manner. The "Cobbler and the Financier" is a pretty story in which we see M. Prince, a favourite actor, in a leading part. Fun is catered for as usual with a clever selection of films and Tontolini is once more represented in a series of jokes. The whole programme will be found a thoroughly enjoyable one.

ALLEGED MURDER IN BOMBAY.

EARLY yesterday morning, a woman named Vittabai, aged 26, was found murdered in a room in a house situated in Bohra Masjid Lane, Fort, Bombay. The deceased was found lying dead on a mat on the ground, the left side of her head having been horribly smashed with a big curry stone. It appeared from the evidence recorded at the inquest, held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, that the deceased and a man named Mangalsing Ramsing had been living in the room together for the last three months. Yesterday morning a neighbour heard the thud as of something having been thrown down in the room in which the deceased lived, and also heard the deceased crying out "Oh, Mother." She ran up to the room where she found the deceased lying on her right side on a mat and saw Mangalsing covering the deceased with a piece of cloth. The deceased was at that time bleeding from her head and was gasping for breath. The man Mangalsing then walked out of the room and went to the Bazaar Gate Police Station where he stated what he had done. It further appeared that both the deceased and Mangalsing were addicted to drink. Mangalsing had asked the deceased to accompany him to Calcutta, which she had refused to do. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to a compound fracture of the skull caused by a blow given with a curry stone by one Mangalsing Ramsing, whose act under the circumstances was punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Finan charged Mangalsing Ramsing with murder. On the application of Superintendent Flanagan, who prosecuted, the accused was remanded.

SUSPECTED POLITICAL DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 19.

Mr. Cowen, Additional Magistrate, to-day, delivered judgment in the case in which Surendra Kumar Ghose, a medical student, was charged under section 109 C. P. Code. It was alleged that the accused, who was under police surveillance during the first week of February last, informed the police that he was going to the village of Hasara and was absent from Dacca for a few days during which time the Panditshar political dacoity took place. It was subsequently ascertained that he did not go to Hasara and that he was a National Volunteer.

The Magistrate, in discharging the accused, remarked that his connection with political dacoity had not been proved and that there was no evidence to show that he was a dangerous volunteer.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	Americas.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teherau Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Canary Islands Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th May, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates, D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	19	12	5 p.m	2	33
Suez	19	2	5 p.m.	0	43

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge. (29-6-09).

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamachi, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco are subject to very great delay (12-5 11).

Telegrams in code for Haiti West Indies are accepted. (13-3-11).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (18-5-11)

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Suanwei and Weining. (19-5-11).

The largest anchor ever made was on May 1 despatched from Dudley. It has been constructed for the Cunard liner Titanic, built at Belfast, and weighs sixteen tons. It required twenty horses to draw it to the railway station. The anchor, with cable and outfit, will weigh 100 tons.

Vice-Admiral Sir George Nares, the Arctic explorer, who commanded the Challenger Expedition of 1872-75, celebrated his eightieth birthday on the 24th April.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Persia," May 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia," arrived in harbour yesterday, with the English mails of the 5th instant, brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Owen, Mr W
Rudmose, Mr and Mrs C
Newman, Mr and Mrs H L 2 infants
Lane, Mrs C
Ferrier, Mr, Mrs T A and infant
Wheeler, Revd E M, child
Jones, Mr D
Charles, Gunner A E
Ballantyne, Mr R J G
Lewis, Mrs C A
Searrad, Mr E S P
Conyngham, Mrs G P L
Thursbin, Capt S O
Littlewood, Mr B
Singer, Mr H M

GIBRALTER TO BOMBAY.

Nunan, Mr W
Cabal, Dr and Mrs

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Bensley, Maj and Mrs C H
Norman, Mr and Mrs
Torin, Mr L H
Quinter, Miss M N
Schertz, Miss L E
Maconachie, Mr
Nunam, Mrs W and infant
Rainborn, Mr L
Ahmad Khan, Mr H bib
Moora, Mr E
Carr Mr G W
Conynaham, Mr G P L
Moseley, Mr G G
Smith, Mr W J
Plowman, Mr R R

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.—Pudfield, Mr

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Small, Lt F G
Roughton, Mr and Mrs
Fenning, Capt A E H

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Rosenthel, Mr, Mrs V W
Mohantal Faloobhai
Newman, Mr, Mrs H L and infant

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s "Egypt," May 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt," Captain Summer, sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Anderson, Mr W M
Allanson, Maj-Genl R B
Askwith Mr J
Anderson, Mr A
Allum, Mr and Mrs
Abbott, Mr R G
Alexander, Capt E C
Ariff, Mr M C
Abdul Wahab Huzratji, Mr
Andrews, Mrs S
Bhownagree, Mr Munchanjee
Beckham, Mr
Berthoud, Mr E H
Bailey, Mr W
Bulsara, Mr B J
Brace, Mr T R
Brassford, Mr H
Bapat, Mr S K
Beechy, Mr H
Brown, Miss
Bradley, Mr T
Bull, Mr H C
Bull, Mr H
Blackham, Maj R J
Brown, Mr
Britten, Rev A
Brett, Mrs and Miss
Brooke, Mr J F O
Baliwalla, Mr D
Clark, Miss C V
Cooper, Mr G H
Corrie, Mrs G G
Collett, Mr J S
Coffin Mr and Mrs A S
Chilton, Mr and Mrs W
Crump, Mr H A
Cameron, Mr and Mrs W L
Cruickshank, Mr H T
Curtis, Capt F
Cockburn, Mr and Miss
Dewey, Miss
Davis, Miss A M
Dinshaw, Mr D B
Dunk, Mr H R
Dol, Mr J
Errington, Mr and Mrs H B
Fazulbhoy, Mr D
Fazulbhoy, Mr H D
Firoz Tarapore, Mrs B F
Froqm, Miss
Fraser, Lt-Col and Mrs G S
Framjee, Mr B S
Gifford Lord
Grant, Mr C W
Goodfellow, Mr
Green, Mr J
Goldsmith, Mr B K
Gwalior, H H The Maharajah Scindia of Glazebrook, Mrs
Glazebrook, Hon Mr N S
Grace, Mr and Mrs
Hakim Mahomed Ajmal Khan, Mr
Hajee Radirbakah, Mr
Haji Mitha, Mr Suleman
Haksar, Col K N
Hillier, Miss H L
Hajibhoy, Mr Mohamed
Hoskins, Mr C J A
Harvey White, Mr W T
Hills, Mr A C
Hatfield, Mr J E
Hormusji, Mr K D
Howard, Mr C A
Hamilton-Hervey, Mrs & Hordern, Mr R de L
Hurlbutt, Mr D G
Isdale, Mr W M
Jackson, Mr H
Johnson, C I E Major, J W D
Javeri, Mr B N
Kaka, Mr Shapurjee
Kirk, Mr and Mrs R T F
Katarnikar, Mr S V
Knatchbull, Lt-Col G W
Ker, Lt-Col M A
Loder, Mr Eric
Lapsley, Capt W A
Lidderdale, Mr J S
Linn, Mr J B
Mi bel, Mr E
MacGillivray, Mr D J
Marsh, Mr C H
Muckerjee, Mr A C
Morgan, Mr F O
Manuel, Mr S
Meisaacs, Mr A F
Mellon, Mr W A
Mitchell, Mr E
Marsh, Mr L J
Mehta, Mr R J
Mehta, Mr H N
Musa, Mr, Mrs, infant and ayah
Madden, Mr J
Martin, Mr H
Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs K and child nurse and infant
Milne, Maj J W
McLeod, Lt-Col W K
Macdonald, Maj H
Melbuish, Capt H, I M S
Munro, Capt E B
Monteath, Mr G
Majumdar, Dr
Meiffre, Mons and Madame
Misra, Mr J N
Mackenzie, Mr D G
Misra, Mr H N
Monteath, Mr T H
Nesbitt Stephens, Mrs
Nagaker, Mr
Nation, Mr L W
Nausha Ali Khan, Raja and Ranee
Newman Taylor, Mrs
Owen, Mr
O'Donnell, Mrs and child
Oakes, Mr Stanley
Philips, Capt J C
Philips, Mrs
Patell, Mr Rustumjee
Prideaux, Mr and Mrs A
Philip, Mr J Y
Patuck, Mr H R
Pilley, Mrs
Prevost, Mrs and Miss
Powell, Mr F R
Pillay, Mr T R
Panthaki Mr J B
Rodwell, Mr E G
Rawson, Mr F
Rai Singh, Maj r
Roberts, Mr B R
Rao Bahadur, Indra Raj Singh and 4 Servants
Rao Bahadur, V R Pandit
Raven, Major A W N
Shri Chakra Pani Samanto, Mr
Suangi Raja of
Searle, Mr G H
Sirdar Bala Saheb Sitole
Soence, Major A H O
Simpson, Mrs E J
Stirling, Mr J H
Smith, Col T H
Sawle, Mr J W
Sinclair, Mr and Mrs J J
Swinton IMS Maj F E
Sharnier, 2 Misses
Shenton, Mr, Mrs and Infant
Snowcroft, Mr T
Stellard, Mr R H
Skipwith, Mrs F E and Miss
Sudashurao, Fandis Mr
Sandys, Major W
Thubson, Mr and Mrs G B S and child
Tanaporevala, Mrs S F
Thurman, Mr W A
Tikari, Maharajah of Suite
Trotter, Mr R
Taylor, Capt E C
Vlasto, Mrs P and maid
Waller, Lt-Col and Mrs E and child
Wagle, Col D S
Walton, Col W C
Yeoman, Mrs F W K
Williams, Mr T S B
Wardrop, Maj A E
Wolley, Mr J E
Wemyss, Lt-Col D G
Wardrop, Mrs
Wates, Mr J
Watts, Major R C
Whalley, Mr S
Williams, Mrs
Ward, Mr and Mrs G
Wyllie, Mr W T
Whitelaw, Mr R
Yeoman, Miss
Yeshwant, Rao Scindia Col
Young, Mr R

Per s.s. Salsette on 27th May, 1911 connecting with the s.s. Mooltan at Aden for London.

Ansley, Lt-Col J H
Abbott, Mr R G.
Addington, Hon Mrs
Battey, Mr and Mrs H and infant
Bridgeman, The Hon R O B
Box, Mr L A
Booth, Mr J S
Booth, Mr J S
Collins, Mr H
Carko, Mr E
Drummond, Mr S H
Ellis Mr A H
Evans Capt L G
Escofally Sharafally, Mr and one native servant
Fleming, Mr E C
Harrower, Mr
Himmat Singh, Mr
Hext, Mr
Jagzat Singh, Mr
Kinimmo th, Mr. L.
Lewis, Mr C G
Law, Mr John
Macdonald, Mr P J
Muir, Mr W M
Muir, Mr M W
Maharaj Dowlat Singh of, Idar
Morgan, Mr J O
Maharaja of, Idar
Oslund, Miss
Pascoloe, Mr R M
Palin, Major P C
Pelin, Maj P C
Pope, Mr J A M M
Royle, Mr W
Ram Singh, Mr
Shoemaker, Mr and Mrs Saito, Mr K
Toynbee, Mr R L
Toynbee, Mr R L
Taylor, M

A LABOUR PROBLEM.

Foreigners Find Work in German Fields.

Every spring the organs of the Agrarian-Conservative Party, writes a Berlin correspondent, start an animated discussion concerning the famine in agricultural labour, and thereby they set to work critics f one abnormal feature of Germany's economic development. That feature is the fact that over a million foreigners find employment in German fields and factories, while often as many natives cannot find employment at all.

According to the Census of 1908, there were in Prussia alone 780,000 foreign labourers and workmen; and the rest of the million is made up by an estimated 250,000 foreigners in Saxony, Baden, Bavaria, and other States, whose native labour supply does not meet the local demand.

The immigrant invasion does not cease during bad years of employment. It continued when German industry was on the down-grade; when from 60,000 to 100,000 Berliners were out of work during part of the winter. Foreigners usually regard this invasion as made up only of field labourers, but that view is wrong. In 1908, only 309,000 were engaged in agriculture, whereas 471,000 found employment in industry. Yet neither in agriculture nor in industry were the labour conditions satisfactory.

The landowners had not sufficient labourers and complaints were heard of rotting crops; and the industry, though employing 471,000 foreigners, did not sufficiently employ native Germans with the result that, especially towards the end of the year, unemployment in the towns was severe. This trouble exists every year in a more or less serious degree. It teaches Geamans that no State organisation or Tariff system can overcome the lack of fluidity in labour, and the refusal of the unemployed to be diverted from one branch to another. The condition is unsatisfactory from a point of view other than that of the labourless landowners and unemployed urban proletarist. The State itself is threatened through the monopoly of vital national industries like agriculture and mining by casual foreign immigrants.

MORE MARKED EVERY YEAR.

Germany's dependence on foreign labour becomes more marked every year. Thus, in the three years 1905-8, the number of immigrant workmen in Prussia alone grew by 336,000. In the latter year, 342,000 Austro-Hungarians, 184,000 Russians (mostly Poles), 106,000 Italians, and 104,000 Hollanders were employed, not to mention smaller armies from Belgium and the Balkan States. The Austrians and Dutch increase most rapidly.

Superficially regarded, both sides profit from these deals. The immigrants, being usually less civilised than Germans, and less efficient as labourers, return home improved, and they bring with them annually an estimated £7,500,000. This, being only £7 10s. a head, is a moderate estimate. The Poles particularly profit. Much of their earnings go into Polish land-banks, and in that way money paid to them by Pole-hating Prussian landed proprietors is used to combat Prussian influence, and to buy up Prussian land.

Germany profits by getting a supply of cheap labour for unskilled enterprises. This enables native Germans to monopolise the better-paid employments. Despite this profit, both thoughtful Germans and mere hunters of cheap labour are dissatisfied with the system. The first see a national peril in the increasing invasion. The immigrants mostly bring with them lower standards of life and morals; and they create a dangerous dependence on foreigners. If a great war were to break out it is admitted that German agriculture would be doubly paralysed by the withdrawal of the native Reservists and the drying-up of the Austrian and Russian immigrant supply. The Russo-Japanese war alone made trouble in Prussian agriculture; and even the Balkan crisis of 1909, caused difficulty in recruiting Galician labour.

In addition to this national peril is the class-peril of the Agrarians, who are beginning to realise that casual immigrant labour goes where it is best paid. America, Denmark, Sweden, and even France are bidding for the supply. Moreover, owing to the flight of the native German from the land, the increased supply of Russian Poles and Austrians does not mean sufficient labour. The demand during the summer grows greater and greater; and the larger farmers and proprietors find it harder and harder to get a sufficient supply. Thirty years ago the immigrants came only from a twelve-mile wide stretch on the Russo-Polish frontier; next a Galician supply was opened up; later a supply had to be recruited in remote parts of the Balkans; and lately a champion of Agrarian interests half-seriously proposed the recruiting of Asiatic labour on indenture conditions. The problem of getting labour is, in fact, no nearer solution than it was when first immigrant labour was permitted.

A FEUDAL PROPOSAL.

The Agrarians carry on a vigorous campaign in favour of colonising the land and keeping on it that part of the population which has not yet flown. How far they go may be shown by the proposal of Dr. von Kahlden, a statistician who occupies himself with the subject in the agricultural interest. This gentleman proposes that Germany should apply to her own subjects laws similar to those of the United States against pauper immigrants. The native peasants should, in short, be forbidden to enter the towns unless they had "proof of some extent secured subsistence." This feudal proposal is superficially justified by the fact that alongside the demand for foreign labour goes widespread unemployment in the towns; but it appears strange in view of the fact that the first object of the Agrarians is to increase the supply of absolutely pauper labour from Russia and Austria. According to the same good authority, the State ought by all possible means to interfere to keep peasants on the land in Agrarian interests.

At present the Army is one cause of urban depopulation. The young soldier often sees city life for the first time as conscript; and when discharged he refuses to return to the land. One Agrarian demand is that officers should deliver lectures to time-expired recruits, recommending them to live in the country. Such demands are interesting, as illustration of the universal German belief that it is the duty of the State to supply one's own interest and industry with cheap labour and other advantages, to the detriment of rival interests and industries.

The Agrarians further demand that young persons should be excluded altogether from factories, not because this is socially desirable, but because the excluded employees would be driven to offer their labour to the landowners at below its urban market value.

FLIGHT TO THE CITIES.

It is admitted that ordinary means will not prevent the general flight to the great cities, which now contains exactly twice as large a percentage of Germany's population as was the case twenty years ago. Even higher wages do not stop the process; and cases are recorded where it is impossible to get labour for public works in the country, although town wages are offered.

German Free Traders of the class of Goethen and Brentano ascribe the flight from the country to Protection which, they hold, favours only the large landowners and oppresses the peasants and small farmers. But no German Agrarian would be willing to abate Protection in order merely to see the land repeopled. Hence, of late, the Agrarian eye turns towards "Colonisation," and other schemes in which the State is to provide for the landowners a new agricultural and labouring class at the cost of the nation as a whole.

In the meantime the flood of immigrant labourers has become such a feature of the Empire's economic life that special laws and organisations have to be framed to regulate it. In Prussia, and in the majority of other States the immigrants must apply for "legitimation-cards," a measure designed in part to prevent the re-employment of labourers who have broken their contracts and left their employment. This is a frequent occurrences. Employment agents are forbidden to find fresh posts for such.

In Berlin, since 1905 has existed "The Central German Field-Workers' Bureau," which recruits labour abroad and on the frontier. But, despite their excellent organisation and help from the police, the landowners cannot get a reliable supply of labourers during the busy seasons. And quite like the urban workmen who cannot get a reliable supply of employment during the slack season, they clamour for the omnipotent State to help them out of their difficulties.

The argument used by the Charlottenburg municipality to justify insurance against unemployment is found to cut both ways. This argument is that once the State by protecting industries, in various measure, interferes with the natural supply and demand it must remedy the evils it causes. It must find work for the townsmen whom it deprives of work; and at the same time find for the landowner labourers to displace those whom it has driven into the towns. Whether this may be described as a vicious circle or not may be disputed; but everyone familiar with German life observes the increasing tendency of all economic interests to appeal for salvation to the State.

AN ENGLISHMAN IN CANADA.

Winter in a City of the Prairie.

It was on a November evening, writes a corres pondent in the "Daily News," that I arrived in Regina, the "Queen City" of the great prairie province of Saskatchewan, and winter was just setting in that day. Regina is an attractive-looking town, at an altitude of 1,875 feet, and situated about 1,900 miles by rail from Quebec, and 1,200 from Vancouver, on the Pacific coast. Five or six years ago the population numbered only about 6,000, now it is estimated at 15,000 to 17,000—some even talk of 20,000; but the next census will give the correct figure. It is a real prairie city, quite flat, and all the streets run out to the prairie—the great flat, treeless prairie on which one can see clear to the horizon all round, like you can at sea. There is a charm and fascination about the prairie, in spite of its flatness and bareness. Standing on it one feels like a flea in the middle of a pancake—at least, I think so, though I have never compared notes with a flea, either on or off a pancake. Regina is a pretty city, with fine broad streets, well paved, lots of handsome public buildings, especially churches, and a large number of private houses of very varied and handsome designs, some built of brick, but mostly timber—frame buildings, they call them.

When I arrived the temperature was approaching zero, and a fine snow was falling. It does not come in flakes, as in England, but generally in a fine powder—dry sleet, so to speak—scarcely visible unless falling very thickly. There seemed to have been some rain, for the whole town was covered with a thin veneer of ice, on which the snow was gradually accumulating. I derived some amusement from seeing people falling down, here and there; but suddenly by own toes turned up, my body descended, and I realised with a sudden and painful shock that I had fallen as low as a man can fall in this prairie city!

FIGHTING JACK FROST.

When Jack Frost is known to be waiting just round the corner, people prepare for winter by fixing their storm-windows and doors; that is, another window is hooked on outside the ordinary one, leaving a space of about 3 inches between the two; this helps greatly in keeping out the cold, and preventing the fine dusty snow from penetrating, for it is marvellous how snow finds its way into the house. Similarly, and extra door is put outside the ordinary one, or a wooden porch is attached, the outer door closing before the inner one opens. Most people wear fur, or fur-lined, overcoats, the broad collars of which cover the ears and most of the face. Labourers and those whose work lies out of doors, wear cordury or other material lined with sheepskin. Gloves are discarded in favour of mitts, the fingers keeping much warmer in a bunch than in gloves. Indoors, ordinary clothing is worn—ladies even wear muslin of other light summer things, for the houses are much warmer than English houses, being heated with hot air coming through flues from the cellar furnace, or by steam-pipes and radiators, or by stoves—and stoves heat a room far better than an English grate. Before coming to Canada, I would not admit that a stove could be nicer than a bright, cheerful open grate—but it is.

CABS WITHOUT WHEELS.

With the advent of winter, all wheels disappear, and sleighs take their place—not only for driving purposes, but wagons, drays, and all kinds of vehicles (except automobiles, of course) are placed on "cutters" instead of wheels and glide along easily and silently. Even perambulators are provided with cutters, and pulled along with a rein or cord, or pushed in the ordinary way. It looks curious to see a cab on cutters—fancy a "four-wheeler" without a wheel at all!—but a hearse looks even more queer. The horses' footsteps are deadened in the snow—hence the need of sleigh-bells to prevent accidents.

Boys were skating about the streets, playing hockey. Most youngsters possess a little sleigh for a plaything. Some harness one or two dogs, and gallop along street in fine style; or they pull one another along; or hitch sleighs to the back of a dray or other vehicle, and ride gaily along, though when the vehicle suddenly swings round a corner the young sleighers are liable to be sent rolling into the snow unless prepared to take the corner. In fact, an ordinary sleigh may easily overturn if a corner is taken too sharply or the sleigh allowed to run up a snowbank. Ordinary leather boots are of little use without overshoes; many wear all-felt boots, the soles being of very thick felt. Some, especially children, wear mocassins—soft, soleless, untanned footwear, made by the Indians, with two or even three pairs of stockings. The snow is a dry powder, and will not make the feet damp.

100 DEGREES OF FROST.

The cold is at times intense—in January it touched 50deg. below zero, and one hears tales of its being 60deg. and even 70deg. below, some years ago; but as the land gets cultivated the winters become milder. Think of it—90 deg. or 100deg. of frost! No fear of the ice breaking? But the cold is certainly much easier to bear than it is in England. I have heard dozens of people say they felt the cold much more in England than here. I had chilblains in Yorkshire in September; here I am quite free from them. I have never found my teeth chattering, even at 40deg. or 50deg. below and have not had a single bad cold all winter. But it is cold!—make no mistake about that—a keen, cutting cold that is very painful to any exposed parts, but does not get into one's clothes and make one feel all shivery as the English cold does. Generally, with the thermometer very low, there is no wind, and they say one's voice can be heard a mile off!

But the cold winds are hard to bear, even if the thermometer is comparatively high. Blizzards, however, are the terrors! We had several of extreme severity during January. Temperature not so very far below zero, but wind blowing at 50 or 60 miles an hour. The air full of snow, coming from above or whipped up from the ground; impossible to see any distance; the fine, powdery snow driving into the eyes, freezing on the eyelashes and blinding one. Shop fronts blown right in, chimneys hurled down, shacks and other small structures overturned, or carried bodily for some distance. Woe to those caught far from home on the prairie!

Even in the city people get lost. A farmer's wife and boy of twelve were working in their barn, 150 yards from the house, when a blizzard came on. They started to go home, but never reached the house and next day their frozen bodies were found in the snow, only 100 yards from home. A farmer and his wife took refuge at another farmhouse, and when they thought it safe to travel, started home. They drove all night, and at daylight were within a quarter-mile of the house they had started from. Many cases of persons frozen to death have been reported, and cases of hands or feet frost-bitten so badly as to necessitate amputation. Children caught by a blizzard in their prairie school have had to spend the night there, as it would be madness to allow them to try to find their way home in a blizzard.

But in spite of all people like the Canadian winter.

A case came before the Magistrate of Wadhwan in which a pointsman of Kundli, a station on the Bhavnagar-Wadhwan section, stood charged of assaulting the stationmaster. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or, in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers, to the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales Depot, 88 Farringdon Road London, England

THE DANGERS OF DYSENTERY.

How to Overcome Them.

Next to Malaria, there is no doubt that Dysentery is the most potent source of anxiety to the resident in India. There is no need to dilate on its symptoms, or the intense pain it causes, for these things are among everyone's commonest experiences.

Even when the disease is accurately defined, and there is not the slightest suspicion to assume, as Sir Joseph Fayrer, in his book on "Preservation of Health in India," says: "Diarrhœa sometimes means incipient cholera," it is, nevertheless, imperative to be on one's guard, and, after arresting the progress of disease, to build up the strength so as to enable the patient to withstand the ravages made by the complaint, and to safeguard him against a return. This is particularly the case with children, for, as the physician who wrote the well-known little book, "How to Keep Well in India," remarks: "All diarrhœal ailments require very special care in all tropical climates. Apparently simple at their commencement, they may reduce a child within an ace of death within less than twenty-four hours, and, if it survives, may stunt its growth even for years."

Naturally, no ordinary individual would dream of treating such cases himself, and all sufferers from Dysentery seek the advice of their physician. He invariably follows the routine treatment laid down by Sir Joseph Fayrer of prescribing ipecacuanha, followed by Dover's powder and quinine, with perfect rest in bed, slop diet, coupled with the arresting of any sudden relaxation of the bowels by astringents, combined with a few drops of laudanum. Eventually, time comes when it is necessary to begin building up the strength and getting the vital forces which have been reduced to a low level to burn with their normal brightness and revivifying warmth.

For this purpose, what is essentially needed is a preparation which will supply the weakened digestive organs with food they can easily deal with rapidly assimilate, and so transmute into new tissue, while, at the same time, it specially feeds the brain and nervous system, which have been depleted of their life-giving and energising phosphorus. Many combinations have been tried to achieve this object. Only of late years, however, has science succeeded in discovering a preparation which does this in an absolutely thorough, complete, and successful manner. It has achieved this desideratum by combining the bodybuilding element of pure milk with glycero-phosphate of sodium, the form in which phosphorus is found in the brain and nervous system.

Given separately, these substances would soon destroy even strong digestive organs and produce dyspepsia. When they are chemically combined, however, they aid the digestion in a very marked manner, and, acting both on the nervous and physical side of the body at the same time, they rapidly restore the individual to complete health and strength.

The preparation made this way is Sanatogen, which is universally recognised by the medical profession as the most revitalising and the greatest reconstituent substance in the world. It has received the written endorsement of over 12,000 doctors, including ten physicians to crowned heads of Europe, and it is commonly spoken of as "the tonic food with lasting effects," for the reason that, unlike other tonics, the results it produces do not depart when it has been left off. Indeed, doctors have shown by innumerable cases that it has the remarkable power of putting the body into such a condition that the vital processes can go on normally without the aid of further medicine, a matter of no little importance to the individual.

Not only does Sanatogen supply the body with a substance which is all food with no waste, so that the lost tissues are rapidly restored while the nervous system is revitalised and the lassitude incident to Dysentery completely banished, but it also exercises so profound an impression on the bloodmaking organs, that it stimulates them to remarkable activity. The result is that, as the distinguished physician, Sir William Gowers, among others, has pointed out, the red blood corpuscles multiply with remarkable rapidity, frequently reaching an increased total of half a million per cubic centimetre in a fortnight, with an increase of two per cent. of hæmoglobin, the vital red colouring matter of the blood per week. This improvement in the quality and quantity of the blood soon results in the patient losing his pale, waxy, wan complexion, and taking on a healthy, strong, rosy, robust look.

Thousands of letters have been received from doctors as well as from patients testifying to the beneficial effects of Sanatogen in Dysentery. From among them the following may be quoted:

Dr. H. H. W. Hart, Hapur Remount Depot, Babugarh, United Provinces, writes: "I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Dysentery and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of the worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen."

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "The Englishman in India," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in India, will be sent, free, on application to the Sanatogen Company, (of London,) Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay, mentioning the "Bombay Gazette."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

WHY ALBANIANS REBEL.

Young Turks' Repressive Policy.

Easter this year has witnessed unrest and conflict in many parts of the world—in the Albanian Mountains, in Morocco, on the Mexican border, and in the vineyards of France.

The continued successes of the Albanians against their masters, the Turks, is calling attention to the cause of the rebellion. The Young Turks are inclined to blame Montenegro for assisting the Albanians. But the "Morning Post" says that the Albanian anger is due to the fact that the Young Turks are seeking to re-establish the domination of the Turks over their fellow-subjects so-called and to set up again in other forms the distinction between Turks and Rayah. From Rumania, Servia, and Bulgaria, Turkish authority has been removed. They have, however, thrown off the Turkish suzerainty, and the new policy of Turkey is to restore the old supremacy of the Turks within the area left to the Empire.

SUPPRESSION OF ALBANIAN LANGUAGE.

"The Turks," says the "Post," "are resolved to bring the Albanians under Turkish administration, to suppress the Albanian language and all the traditional local freedoms, to make the people pay taxes, and to recruit the new Army from the young men of the clans. During two successive years the Turkish Army has invaded these mountains, burning and destroying. The consequence is that the mountaineers are now in arms, and the Turkish troops have begun a new campaign, which will be savagely conducted on both sides.

"The Albanians are called insurgents. What they want can be gathered from Austrian and other sources. They are said to be ready to lay down their arms upon conditions. They ask for an amnesty for those of their number who have resisted the Turkish troops; for administration by Albanian officials; for the right to have their own schools and to read and write their own language in the letters of their own choice; and, further, that the money collected from them in taxation shall be spent upon building roads in their country, and that they shall be given schools of agriculture and farmers' banks. All this makes an eminently reasonable programme, which any civilised Government would accept and carry out. The Albanians are fighting for their nationality, and will fight hard."

The "Post" further points out that to conquer the Albanians will be a heavy drain on Turkey, which has not yet quelled the serious revolt at the other corner of its Empire—in Arabia.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

NEW CARTRIDGE.

Improvement on the Old Ammunition.

A considerable number of tests have been made with the new ammunition for the Army and Navy, and very satisfactory results have been obtained. The new cartridge recently adopted finally is now being manufactured in large quantities at the King's Norton and Government factories, but it is unlikely that sufficient stocks will have been accumulated to admit of the ammunition being brought into use this year.

The new cartridge has a pointed bullet, and is the first of the kind to be adopted for the British service. The ammunition is designated "Mark VII.," the old pattern now in use being "Mark VI." It is a high-velocity cartridge of considerable power, but it just fails to reach the high standard of the German Spitze ammunition, which is probably the best in the world, and travels at the height of a man from muzzle to target. This reduction of the tragectory gives deadly power to the firer, simplifies sighting, and involves great destructive effect.

The reason why the new British ammunition flies higher than the German is to be found in the weakness of our rifle, the breech of which will not stand the strain of a charge so powerful as that used in the German ammunition. The Lee-Enfield rifle's mechanism was devised in the days when black powder was used and before cordite came into existence as the propellant. The result is that the breech will not stand a greater pressure than 20 tons to the square inch, and this makes it impossible for the British authorities to compete with the Germans. The new British ammunition is therefore a compromise, to use our present rifle to the fullest possible extent consistent with safety, and to bridge over the period until a stronger weapon can be introduced into the service. Such a weapon is already in existence for experimental purposes, and it is not unlikely, despite some failures, that it may be adopted either in part or whole next year, as exhaustive inquiries have revealed the fact that the advent of an automatic rifle—the rifle of the future—is still a long way off, and not for the present a practical proposition.

THE NEW BULLET.

An enormous improvement has been made with the new British pattern, the trajectory compared with the old being lowered from 13ft. 4in. to 8ft. 4in., or, in other words, the bullet never travels higher than the height of a mounted man. The attempt in a good one, and if it fails in comparison with the German type it does so because they have not the same difficulties to surmount in their rifle that we have in the weakness of ours. It is of interest, however, to record that an experimental bullet has been made by the King's Norton factory experts which is 8in. lower in trajectory than that of the German, and of the same weight—150 grains; but this was officially rejected as being too light, a disadvantage easily overcome with a stronger breech action. Given this the experimental bullet would be better than the German.

The new bullet weights 174 grains as against 215 of the old ammunition, and has been proved in the ranges to be very accurate both with the long and the short rifle and groups very closely on the target up to 1,000 yards. The greatest possible interest is taken in it by marksmen, Regular Territorial, and civilian, and, although the ammunition is not generally available sufficient tests have been made by individuals to prove its value and also to discover an increase in fouling. The new cordite used in the charging is tubular and weighs 38 grains. From a killing point of view the ammunition perhaps lacks power but it penetrates well and has the characteristic of all pointed bullets of turning in the air and wounding with the full length instead of the point which is very deadly. The details of the new cartridge are as follows:—

Length of cartridge, 3in.
Length of bullet, 1 1-4in.
Baso diameter, 5-16in.
Weight of bullet, 174 grains.
Initial velocity, 2240ft. sec.
Muzzle velocity, 2310ft.
Striking energy, 300 yards. 1341ft. lb.
Charge, 38 grains.
Pressure, 18 1-2 tons.
Velocity, 2400ft.

The new cartridge's velocity is 300ft. less than that of the Germany, which is 2700ft., but it is 400ft. better than our cartridge now in use, which has a 2000ft. velocity.

WHY ARE MORALS UNATTRACTIVE?

Influence of Environment.

"As I travel to and fro on behalf of the Moral Education League, a very singular idea perpetually confronts and challenges me," writes Mr. F. J. Gould, in the "Inquirer". "Sometimes it speaks through a lady who is primed with the latest academic theory or magazine articles. Sometimes it rapes out message by means of a very 'practical schoolmaster,' who is devoted to the fine issues of boys' camps, scouting, football, and the like. Sometimes it announces itself in a newspaper, usually Conservative. The idea is this—that morals are an unattractive subject, and particularly apt to rouse antipathy in a normal and healthy-minded boy.

ETHICAL VALUE OF FRONTIER LIFE.

"A writer in the 'Morning Post' recently enlarged on the ethical values of frontier life, lumbering, fishing, land-surviving, and active outdoor and indoor industries in general, and after contrasting the splendid realities of action with the feeble effects o mere verbal exhortation, he closes:—

"Culture without manhood is a contemptible thing. As for moral instruction, there will be no need of it.

"And this he says at the end of a long essay which is virtually a lively form of moral instruction itself! for the praiseworthy attempt to paint the joys of digging, draining, and fencing cannot be realised without the aid of the very preaching which our energetic journalist abhors. As to the special plea on behalf of the spade and axe, it may say for myself that I have constantly advocated industrial training for ordinary youth and not only for juvenile offanders. But one has to exercise discrimination on this question. If the spade and axe are peculiarly productive of righteousness, then lumbermen and navvies will afford excellent patterns of conduct; and it is not for me an admirer of Walt Whitman, to say nay, only let us be quite sure that the ethical quality is really due to axe and spade. Moreover, the axe and spade are, at present, the instruments of boy and man; and one has to reflect in just what way and degree the moral or religious constitution of the girl and woman comes under the influence of axe, spade, and fowling-piece.

"The relevant thing to do is to ask why it is that morals have taken on so hideous a guise that a well-constituted young person is exposed for evading instruction, or for detesting instruction, on temperance, courage, justice, and wisdom. If our healthy minded English boy is right in dreading a moral lesson, his friends or his medical adviser will quite properly warn him to 'flee from the instruction to come,' but in so doing will themselves be guilty of moral instruction. In any case, we sin in good company. The great story-makers must all be condemned—Homer, Æschylus, Sophocles Euripides, Firdausi, Tulsi Das, Dante, Shakespeare, and the authors of the Bible, Apocrypha, Talmud, and the rest; and even the Imperial Kipling must recede with his Recessional and Jungle-book. The decree is worse than the Edict of Nantes, and more far-reaching than Plato's stern ostracism of poets from his Republic! We mournfully depart laden with our Golden Legends and twice-told tales, and leave the educational Paradise in charge of the athletes of the axe and spade.

WHAT HAS EDUCATION DONE?

"But what has the genius of education been doing all these years? What chill and withering influence has breathed upon so vital a life-factor as morality, and rendered it harsh, crabbed and jejune? How is it that we cannot speak to ingenuous youth about the high themes of the noble path of justice, of gentleness, of generosity, of service, of valorous and efficient kindness, without incurring the reproach of Chadband, or being branded with the fatal mark of the goody-goody? Is it the fault of the Victorian school-book?

"Genuine moral instruction draws aid from life, science, art, and vision; and he who derides it is jeering at the Muses and blurring the windows from which the child may be eagerly gazing at the many-coloured world."

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

THE HELPING HAND.

Look here, did you say I stole that sixpence you lost?

No, I didn't. I only said that if you 'adn't 'elped me to look for it I might have found it.

FINE FUEL.

Sandy—I hesr you had a fire at the manse the other day. Much damage?

Minister—Alas! yes. I had ten of my best sermons burnt.

Sandy—Man, they wad mak' a grand blaze, na doot. They were so dry.

TOO RISKY TO WAIT.

Billy—Buy me that little rocking horse, papa.

Papa—If you are a good boy you shall have it next Christmas.

Billy—No; buy it now. I may have a new papa before next Christmas.

A RUINED BREAKFAST.

New Boarder—That warm water I washed myself with was rather muddy-looking.

Landlady—Muddy-looking water! Why man, you've gone and washed yourself with your porridge!

THE SPORTING INSTINCT.

A well-known local sporting man in a certain town entered a grocer's shop, and asked for half a pound of cheese.

Which kind will you have, sir? enquired the assistant.

Oh, said the sportsman, pointing to two places, race these two across the counter, and I'll take the winner.

RUNNING HOT.

A witty but lazy Celt was one of a gang of road navies. A little before noon he threw his shovel into the gutter, sat down on the kerbstone, and proceeded to light his pipe. At that moment the superintendens of streets came around the corner.

Well, he said, what excuse have you to offer for throwing down your shovel at this time of day?

To cool it sir-r, was Pat's prompt reply.

THE DOG'S DAY.

Her Ladyship—"Have you given Fido his soup?

Buttons—Yes, 'um.

Her Ladyship—And his omelette?

Buttons—Yes, 'um.

Her Ladyship—And his cutlet?

Buttons—Yes, 'um.

Her Ladyship—And his jelly?

Buttons—Yes, 'um.

Her Ladyship—Then you may have so me bread and cheese and go to bed.

RUNNING NO RISK.

In the village of Poitou, a woman fell into a trance. After the Poitevin custom, she was wrapped in a sheet to be carried to the cemetery; but as the procession was passing through a narrow road a thorn of the wayside, piercing the sheet, wounded her so that the blood flowed and she awoke.

Fourteen years later the woman really died and again was borne towards the grave. As the procession passed through the narrow road, the husband called—

Not so near the hedge, friends! Not so near the hedge!

RECORD TRAVELLING.

Two men, an American and a cockney, were arguing on the various inventions in their respective countries.

Presently the talk drifted as usual to trains and how fast they could travel.

The Yankee, without a blush as he puffed at his cigar, remarked, "D'you know, we've trains in America that can travel two thousand miles an hour.

That's nothing, said the cockney, me and my wife booked third class from London to Glasgow, and we arrived there in a second.

SUCH A KIND THOUGHT.

A commercial traveller while making his railway journeys made a practice when possible of occupying the corner seat in the compartment, and when the opposite corner seat was empty used invariably to place his handbag on that seat so that he could place his feet across when the train started.

One day another passenger entered, removed the bag, and sat in the corner seat opposite the traveller. The commercial was furious.

Excuse me, sir, he said, that is my friend's bag.

I beg your pardon, answered the other, replacing the bag and sitting next to it.

In five minutes the train started.

Well, sir, your friend seems to have lost this train remarked the passenger. It's a pity for him to lose his bag as well, with which he promptly threw it out on to the platform as the train steamed away.

THE GROCER PAID.

A commercial traveller happened to call on a grocer the other day, and at the same time there also entered a poor old woman soliciting alms.

The grocer, wishing to play a joke on the traveller, told the woman to ask the master, at the same time pointing to the commercial. The traveller was nonplussed for the moment but regaining his self-possession, at once said, turning to the grocer, who was a very small man, Boy give this poor woman sixpence out of the till.

The grocer paid.

THAT LONG, LONG SERMON.

Three elders of a Glasgow-kirk met and fell to discussing the merits of the sermons of their minister.

He's wonderful, said the senior. I mind him preaching three sermons frae ane text.

But that's naething at a' tae auld Thomas of Kirkcaldy. I mind him preaching six sermons frae the shortest text in the Book, answered the other.

Oh, said the third man, puffing thoughtfully at his pipe, that's naething tae my wife. She's been preaching at me for twenty years frae nae text at a.

TRY THIS ON YOUR FRIENDS.

Jones—Are you good at mental arithmetic Brown?

Brown—Pretty fair.

Jones—Well, listen to this. A train starts on a journey with seventy passengers on board. At the first stop it drops ten and picks up fifteen. Have you got that?

Brown (calculating)—Yes, seventy-five.

Jones—At the next stop it drops twenty-five and picks up eleven. Shortly after it stops again and picks up seventeen passengers and drops nine. Got that?

Brown—Yes; seventy.

Jones (making for the door)—Well, then, what was the name of the engine-driver?

THE INFORMATION FIEND.

A friend was talking about the humorist, Mr. Jerome K. Jerome.

I crossed the Atlantic with Mr. Jerome, he said, the last time he visited America. There was no board an information fiend—one of those bores with a lot of information on tap about everything under the sun—and Mr. Jerome had a horror of him.

As we leaned over the rail one morning the information fiend joined us.

Gentlemen, he said pompously, as he waved his hand over the great expanse of water, if the earth were flattened out, the sea would be two miles deep all over the world.

Well, said Mr. Jerome, if you catch any man flattening out the earth, shoot him on the spot, for I can't swim.

AMAZING!

Hampton Court Palace, London, is a favourite haunt of the American visitor. One of these, whose knowledge was of a superficial kind had just done the round. She had seen the picture galleries, tapestries, vine, and other objects of interest.

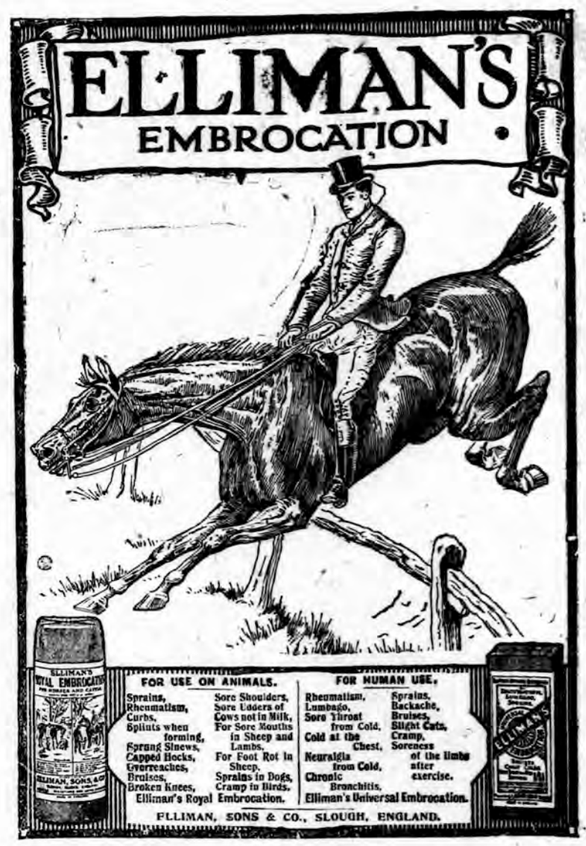
There remained but one more attraction to be seen. Approaching an official, she enquired, "Would you kindly show me were they grow the popcorn?" The astonished man politely replied that they grew no popcorn at the palace.

"But, I'm considerably puzzled; I was told, the finest maize in the country was to be seen here."

"That is perfectly true madam," was the reply; "the maize here is exceedingly fine, and you are not the first that has been puzzled over it, but it's not the popcorn kind."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.



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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, haunting dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and impotency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 64 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

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Scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

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WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

HEALTH OF BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

Satisfactory Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 19.

There is a notable reduction in disease prevalence mortality and invaliding in the European Army of India during the year 1910. The returns are peculiarly good and constitute a record under all the headings. They are extremely encouraging and show what can be done and has been done by attention to the sanitary rules. The results obtained are a credit to all concerned, and it is hoped that the figures will be an encouragement to both the officers and the men to continue the attention and care in regard to all sanitary details which has evidently been the case during the past year.

In 1910 the average number of men constantly sick was but 2,314 in all India, this being 566 fewer than in 1909, or the maintenance of more than half a battalion of infantry out of hospitals. The admissions to hospitals throughout all India were 10,910 fewer that in 1909. The death-rate per thousand men in 1910 was only 4·66 as compared with 5·25 in 1909 and 15·4 ten years ago. Enteric cases in 1910 were but 337, with 46 deaths as compared with 636 cases and 113 deaths in 1909 and as many as 970 cases with 289 deaths ten years ago. The malaria cases were 5,000 fewer in 1910 than in 1909 and the veneral cases were 700 fewer than in 1909. The invaliding too has been much reduced, the actual figures being only 482 men sent home in 1910 as compared with 534 in 1909. Ten years ago as many as 2,026 men were sent home unfit owing to sickness. The reduction in the enteric fever prevalence alone means a saving of 67 lives in 1910 as compared with 1909 and of 243 as compared with ten years ago. The reduction in the total deaths from all causes means a saving of exactly 600 lives in 1910 as compared with ten years ago or nearly a battalion of infantry.

THE CORONATION DAY.

To be Observed as a Public Holiday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 19.

A Government Order is about to issue, declaring the 22nd of June, the Coronation Day in London, as a public holiday in India under the Negotiable Instruments Act. There will be no official celebration in this country on that date except special divine services at the head-quarters of provincial Governments for which detailed orders will be issued.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

Government Enquiry

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 19.

The Government of India are carefully inquiring into the alleged cases of torture recently brought before the public and the existing law of confession is also under examination. It is quite probable that the Government of India may take steps to minimise the incentive for torture and enforce strict supervision and control. It is evident from figures that torture cases are declining every year.

POLICEMAN RUN AMOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, MAY 19.

The Constable, Nand Singh, who ran amuck a fortnight ago, was to-day sentenced to nine and three months' rigorous imprisonment on two charges of assaulting a sergeant and escaping from lawful custody, the sentences to take effect on the expiry of the sentence of one month's imprisonment passed on him last week on the charge of being in dishonest possession of a jar of eggs.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION IN A POST-CARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate today concluded the case in which Mrs. Flossie Clarton charged Mr. E. A. Shelverton with having defamed the complainant in a post-card written to Mr. Rae. The defendant's father, being examined, said that he was the writer of the post-card and the complainant thereupon withdrew the charge against the defendant.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 19.

His Excellency the Viceroy gave a private interview to H. H. the Lieut-Governor of the Punjab, Talet Mehdi Khan, British Agent in Cabul and the Nana Sahib of Khagargawn at Viceregal Lodge this afternoon.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, accompanied by Miss Sanford and Mr. and Mrs DuBoulay, will proceed to the "Retreat," Mashobra, this afternoon for the week-end, returning to Viceregal Lodge on Monday morning.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 19.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of an additional locomotive engine of the 2ft. 6in. gauge, passenger type, for the Dhamtari branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Messrs. T. W. E. S. Wrench, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, and H. Bloor, Locomotive Inspector, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, are appointed to officiate as Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent and District Locomotive Superintendent on that railway, respectively, during the absence of Mr. H. G. N. White on privilege leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 19.

Brigadier-General I. G. Turner, Commanding Risalpur Cavalry Brigade, has been granted 3 1-2 months' combined leave.

Major C. K. Anderson, 18th Infantry, has been selected for Second-in-Command, 17th Infantry.

Major General J. A. Bell, Commanding the Aden Brigade, has been granted 4 months' combined leave. Lieutenant-Colonel Carden, Royal Garrison Artillery, officiates in command during General Bell's absence.

Lieutenant H. P. J. Shaw, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred from the 64th to the 81st Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieutenant Bowley is posted to No. 64 Company.

Captain H. S. Marshall, No. 81 Company, is posted to Royal Garrison Artillery in India on promotion.

Lieutenant C. R. P. Winser, 1st Battalion, South Lancs, has been appointed Adjutant, 3rd Reserve Battalion of that Regiment.

Major P. E. Rickette, 18th Lancers, has been selected for 2nd-in-Command of that Regiment.

Major Lemarchant, East Lancashire Regiment, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Adjutant-General's Branch,

POLO CLUB VS. TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Former Win Suit for Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

At the Calcutta High Court this morning, Mr. Justice Harrington delivered judgment in the damage suit brought by the Hon. Mr. C. W. N. Graham and Colonel Appostolides on behalf of the Polo Club against the Calcutta Tramways Co. The plaintiffs claimed Rs. 3,000 as damages for an accident which occurred in October 1901 whereby the plaintiffs' motor-mower was damaged by colliding with a running tram-car. His Lordship held that the accident was due to the failure of the tram-car driver to apply the brakes in proper time and granted a decree for Rs. 3,000, the price of the motor-mower, to the plaintiffs with costs. The broken machine will be sold by the plaintiffs and the price realised will be deducted from the amount of the decree.

CHOLERA IN CEYLON.

Outbreak at Coolie Camp.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
TINNEVELLY, MAY 19.

Advices from Ceylon state that an alarming outbreak of cholera has occurred at the Indian coolie camp in Ragama and is slowly spreading to the neighbouring estates. Out of 52 attacks, 31 have proved fatal. The Hon'ble Mr. C. T. D. Vigors, Chairman of the Plague Committee, Colombo, has arrived at Tuticorin to investigate the cause of the outbreak and make enquiries as to whether the coolies can be booked straight to their estates on their landing in Colombo instead of first proceeding to the coolie camp to undergo the necessary quarantine regulations.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Fraser, I. M. S., will revert to Military duty.

Pundit Bal Mokand Toikna is gazetted Public Notary at Multan.

Captain Green Armytage, I. M. S., is posted temporarily to Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Lieutenant Colonel Crimmin, I.M.S., reverts to Military duty.

Captain Jolley, I. M, S. goes temporarily to the United Provinces.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Captain Hodgeson, I. M, S., officiates as Assistant to the Director of Central Research Institute, Kasauli, vice Major Greigh.

Captain, Needham acts as Health Officer, Simla, vice Captain Hodgeson.

FORRIGN DEPARTMENT.

Maharaj Akai Singh is appointed Attache to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

Major A.W. Pennington officiates as Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Troops, Cavalry and Transport, Central India, vice Colonel Grimston.

Lieut.-Colonel. McConeghy is appointed Dpputy Commissioner, Quetta-Peshin.

Major Minchin becomes First Assistant to the Resident of Hyderabad.

Mons. Barett acts as Consul-General for France at Calcutta during the absence of Mons. Roussin.

Mr. J. B. Stran is gazetted Consul for Peru at Calcutta.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Radika Mohun Lahiri officiates as Assistant Director-General of Post Offices in the grade of Rs. 800 vice Mr. O'Gardy.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the Agency of the East Indian Railway Company for a line of railway on the 5'6" gauge from Sutna, a station on the Jubbalpur line of the East Indian Railway, to Rewah, a distance of about 32 miles. The survey will be known as the Sutna-Rewah Railway survey.

The Railway Board has sanctioned a survey being made by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for a line of railway on the 2 feet gauge from Dhond, a station on the G. I. P. Railway, to Baramati, a distance of 28 miles. This survey will be known as the Dhond-Baramati railway survey.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Michael C. S., Accountant-General, Bombay, is granted six months' leave, Mr. Prichard succeeding him.

Mr. Wollaston is posted to Madras as Government Examiner of Railway Accounts,

Mr. C. E. Ross is posted as Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway vice Mr. Hickie on furlough.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Spence, Assistant Secretary, is granted five months' leave.

Major Warren Codrington has leave for one month and ten days.

Major Condon and Captain Burke are transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Colonel Beateson, I. M. S. and Lieutenant, Colonels Dimmock and Piasani, I. M. S., retire from the service.

Major-General Debrath is promoted Lieutenant-General vice General Dunning.

MILITARY FINANCE.

The following officers are confirmed in the Military Finance Department:—Messrs. Playne, Typendale, Slater, O'Dowd, Coates, Scott, Livingstone, and Coburn.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, MAY 19.

About 2 a. m. yesterday a goods train, while shunting at Lahore Cantonment West, was run into by a pilot engine. The engine of the goods train was hurled into a chowkidar's shed and seven trucks went off the line. The line was cleared in the evening. No one was hurt except the fireman who unfortunately lost his leg.

KARACHI WHEAT EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACAI, MAY 19.

During the week ending the 15th instant 1,84,336 cwts of wheat ware exported from Karachi bringing the total exports since January 1st up to 5,604,865 cwts., as against 3,232,014 cwts during the corresponding period of 1910.

A GRUESOME MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, MAY 19.

The hearing is proceeding before the District Magistrate of Lucknow of a startling murder case in which the accused named Lukai was arrested while running through the streets of Kakori with the head of a woman in one hand and a knife in the other. In his statement to the trying Magistrate the prisoner said it was the head of his wife which he was taking to produce before the Deputy Commissioner. He had killed her because she had neglected his household and his meals that evening had been badly cooked.

LEMCO AND MILK

A little Lemco stirred into milk will nearly always work wonders for delicate children.

The Lemco gets over the digestion difficulty and soon makes them robust and strong.

Lemco gives equally good results when prescribed in the same way for invalids and the aged, especially where the digestive system is weakened or deranged.

Doctors recommend ½ to ¼ teaspoonful of LEMCO being added to ½ pint of hot milk.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
SIMLA, MAY 19.

Fairly well-marked hot weather conditions now prevail from Rajputana to West Bengal. Allahabad reports a shade temperature of one hundred and fifteen degrees.

The mail steamer experienced no unusual winds between Aden and Bombay.

A general rainfall has continued in Assam, and has spread into Deltaic Bengal and Orissa.

In Burma the rainfall has become lighter. A few falls are reported from the Peninsula. The chief falls are :—Moulmein reports four inches, Dibrugarh, one; Sibsagar, one and a half; Cherapoonji, twelve; Narayanguni, Mymensingh, Bardwan and bellary, one.

The forecast shows that the rainfall is likely to decrease in north-east India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north and in defect in the east Punjab. Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is also in excess at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajaputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded on the Kathiawar and Gujarat coast and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess at Bhavnagar Para and in north Gujarat and west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti records 0·34" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the north-eastern districts and at Nagpur, the minimum is above normal in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0·33" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Sholapur and Hyderabad and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have given heavy rain at Bellary and moderate rain at Hyderabad. In Berar, Amraoti reports moderate rainfall. Southerly winds persist in the north Konkan and conditions appear to continue slightly unsettled in the north-east Arabian Sea. Seas have become slight at Colombo.

A few thunderstorms are likely in Malabar, the Madras Deccan, Mysore and south Hyderabad. Isolated dust or thunderstorms may possibly occur in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the Punjab and of the United Provinces.

P. and O. Mail Steamer report.—S. S. "Persia" which left Aden on the 14th instant, experienced winds nearly normal both in direction and force upto Long 70° E., thence to her arrival in port this morning light variable winds. She had fine weather throughout the voyage.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire	92·8	81·1	...	18·60
Jask	93·3	77·3	...	6·58
Muskat (18th)	104·8	86·6	...	3·19
Multan	110·8	78·5	...	4·25
Rawalpindi	101·9	66·4	...	23·44
Lahore	102·4	71·7	...	7·86
Sirsa	111·8	76·0	...	3·10
Ambala	110·5	73·9	...	9·62
Delhi	110·5	85·2	...	3·46
Agra	113·0	82·0	...	1·51
Mainpuri	114·3	75·5	...	3·41
Jhansi	114·5	90·5	...	2·10
Cawnpore	113·8	77·9	...	1·64
Allahabad	115·1	79·0	...	1·79
Jaconabad	116·1	77·8	...	1·21
Karachi	87·5	78·0	...	1·78
Ajmer	105·4	88·2	...	0·66
Jaipur	112·2	83·1	...	F
Kotah	114·0	91·1	...	0·82
Bhuj	101·1	77·5	...	1·49
Dwarka	87·8	79·7	...	2·47
Veraval	85·1	80·3	...	0·95
Rajko	108·1	77·0	...	1·19
Bhavnagar Para	111·2	77·0	...	1·03
Surat	90·1	79·6	...	0·48
Ahmedabad	111·6	78·9	...	0·54
Deesa	109·3	79·4	...	1·43
Neemuch	109·0	78·2	...	0·27
Indore	105·1	77·1	...	0·97
Jubbulpore	110·3	82·3	...	2·07
Sangor	110·1	81·1	...	2·50
Hoshangabad	111·6	80·9	...	0·94
Khandwa	110·7	81·1	...	4·79
Akola	110·2	81·1	...	2·61
Amraoti	109·8	76·8	0·34	5·42
Nagpur	113·6	85·3	...	5·14
Chanda	108·5	90·0	...	3·51
Raipur	110·2	87·1	...	4·61
Bombay	90·2	79·6	...	0·20
Ratnagiri	90·8	77·9	...	1·53
Mormugao	90·0	77·7	...	2·71
Karwar	89·3	78·0	...	2·68
Malegaon	107·4	74·6	...	0·14
Ahmednagar	105·4	70·0	...	3·29
Poona	98·5	70·3	...	2·44
Sholapur	105·8	75·9	...	1·72
Bijapur	102·2	71·2	...	1·71
Belgaum	89·3	64·6	...	1·87
Aurangabad	105·7	74·7	...	2·25
Nizamabad (Indur)	110·9	89·7	...	2·75
Hyderabad	104·8	78·2	0·33	2·71
Mangalore	90·5	73·8	...	9·89
Calicut	83·8	74·1	...	12·65
Cochin	88·7	76·7	...	23·38
Colombo	91·0	81·0	...	28·80
Masulipatam	100·8	83·7	...	2·05
Bellary	104·0	69·3	1·03	6·99
Cuddapah	107·2	83·1	...	6·77
Madras	97·5	84·0	...	15·83
Bangalore	86·3	66·8	0·07	10·32
Coimbatore	86·9	71·8	...	6·65
Trichinopoly	99·1	79·8	...	9·11
Negapatam	88·1	83·5	...	12·95

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

Sir T. Holland's Views.

THERE are to fairly prevalent ideas regarding India from the point of view of iron manufacture, said Sir T. Holland, late Director of the Indian Geological Survey, before the Royal Society of Arts on April 28 *—(1) That India is rich in iron-ore; and (2) attempts to introduce European methods of smelting have failed in the past and are likely again to lead to failure. The failures referred to, although few in number have been conspicuous and well advertised. Among them we have the concerns which developed from the initial efforts of Josiah Marshall Heath, who left the service of the East India Company in the early part of the last century in order to satisfy by commercial enterprise his belief in the rich mineral resources of Southern India. At a later date failure followed an attempt to smelt iron in Chota Nagpur, and again at Kaladunghi in Kumaun, where the ruins of furnaces and workshops stand as silent witnesses to misguided effort. Whether all these failures were due to conditions that still exist, or whether they were due, as has often been asserted, to mistakes that might have been avoided, cannot now be determined with certainty; and any inquiry into their nature is not likely to lead to conclusions sufficiently certain and precise to be of present value. The only attempt to manufacture iron on European lines which has been successful still persist at Barakar, abut 130 miles north-west of Calcutta, where success has been limited to the manufacture of pig-iron. For many years even in this area, there the natural conditions seemed to be so eminently favourable, the smelting of iron as unprofitable; and although the present Bengal Iron and Steel Company, since its management was taken over by Messrs. Martin and Co. in 1889, has been a commercial success while confining itself to the manufacture of pig-iron its experimental effort towards steel-making incurred a cost that soon let to its abandonment.

THE TATA COMPANY'S PROJECT.

A new attempt is now being made to manufacture both pig-iron and steel on European lines by the Tata Iron and Steel Company which was floated in August, 1907, with a capital of 1 1-2 millions sterling. In so far as this Company differs from all previous concerns in its constitution, in its policy, in the site selected for its works, and in the ore-beds to be exploited, it avoids the specific causes of failure attributed to earlier enterprises. No member or friend of this new Company will deny that its inauguration will involve a series of factors operating under previously untried conditions of natural resources, labour, management, and market. Some of these uncertain factors can be estimated with fair precision, and for the others there appears to me to be provided a margin of safety sufficient to ensure success. The works will probably be ready to commence operations towards the close of the present year, and the progress which has been made towards construction, and towards development of the ore, flux and fuel does credit to the great reputation of Messrs. Tata, Sons and Co., who initiated the enterprise and are now the managing agents and principal shareholders in the new Company.

The new Company propose to exploit the hematite ore-bodies of the Mourbhanj State in Orissa, where they have in sight all that they are likely to require for many years to come of an ore containing on an average over 62 per cent. of iron, with a content in phosphorus that is low, but nevertheless sufficiently serious to require preparation for the basic process in steel manufacture. The same Company hold mining rights for a larger and a richer body of hematite in the Drug district of the Central Provinces, but it is doubtful if this reverve will ever be required to serve the new works. For coal and coke the Company will rely on the resources of newly acquired collieries on the Jherria field, and for flux of deposits of dolomite and limestone in Chota Nagpur, as well as on the well-known limestone of the Katni area. They have secured a site near the Kalimat railway station, 150 miles west of Calcutta on the main line of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, where they have abundant room for accommadating the new colony of workers on a healthy site, with an abundant water supply for the workers and the rest of the community. The new works will be within 45 miles of the principal ore supplies and 130 miles from the collieries. With these advantages in the cost of assembling raw materials of high quality, there should be no difficulty in competing with imported steel and iron of certain kinds and sections at Calcutta, which is the principal market for finished products.

The general idea that India is rich in iron ore is due to the fact that the smelting of iron was a widspread industry throughout the country for many generations before the British occupation. In addition to the smelting of wrought iron by a direct process in small "bloomeries," the natives of India formerly made steel of excellent quality, which had acquired a wide reputation even when Alexander the Great invaded India. The native smelting industry persisted in most parts of the country until the importation and distribution of cheaper European iron and steel became possible by the opening of the Suez Canal and the spread of railways throughout the country. After the European products obtained access to the country, the native smelter found it impossible to live, except in places far from the lines of railway, and thus the old-fashioned furnaces may be found still at work in remote parts of Madras, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, and the Central Provinces.

The simple requirements of the small native "bloomeries" are satisfied with deposits which, to the modern ironmaster, would not be worth consideration; consequently, the widespread industry of smelting does not necessarily mean the presence of ores in large quantities. A common source of ore is the formation which includes quartz-hematite and quartz-magnetite schists of the kind found in the Huronian and other pre Cambrian systems of many parts of the world. These rocks are widely distributed thoughout the crystaline areas of India; and although small "bloomeries" can be served by crushing and concentrating the friable fragments of these rocks, many of the occurrences cannot be regarded at present as sources of ore of commercial importance.

In many places the quartz-iron ore schists form thick and persistent bands of great dimensions, including a total quantity of ore that might be considered serious if economical methods of concentration could be adopted but it should be remembered that many of the old reports referring to these deposits as "inexhaustible" and "enormous" were based on the fact that the deposits were then out of all proportion in excess of any probable local consumption. It is quite possible that the formations of quartziron ore schists in the Salem district, Madras Presidency, in the Mysore State in the Nizam's Dominions and some other parts of the crystalline areas in Peninsular India are of a kind that might be considered large, but detailed estimates have never yet been made.

COMMERCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

In considering the possibility of recent enterprise being successful and of developing on a larger scale and at other localities it must be remembered that, although the total requirements of India in iron and steel are large the ports through which foreign steel arrives have the advantage of being within striking distance of the principal consuming areas and the ports are not necessarily near the most suitable sites for smelting works. A large fraction also of the total value of important iron and steel is made up of a greatly varied assemblage of shapes, sizes, and kinds of ordinary finished iron and steel, as well as of machinery, mill-work and plant, which have a value far in excess of the cost of the simple iron and steel employed in their manufacture. During the past five years the imports into India of iron and steel materials have risen in value from about 13 to over 22 million sterling, but of this total only some 7 or 8 million sterling can be regarded as iron and steel in a form that will be manufactured by new works in the country, and of this fraction a portion must be ruled out of consideration, on account of the fact that it pays only to manufacture a limited number of sections which are greatly in demand within reasonable distance of the works. It is quite possible that in times of high prices iron ore of richness and quality equal to that being opened up by the Tata Company might be exported to Europe and America. Present rates of freight from Indian ports, added to railway transport from the interior amount to a serious fraction of the comparatively low price of a ton of iron one. But deposits like those of Mourbhanj, carrying well over 60 per cent. of iron, and forming solid masses which stand up as hills above the general level of the plain, permitting the simplest and most inexpensive form of quarrying might very well find an outlet to the European markets when rich ores are in demand. It is obvious that the exploitation of the deposits of this nature involves no capital outlay, and consequently a very narrow margin of profit will be worth considering while there will no difficulty in turning out large quantities of ore on sight notice to meet any sudden demand, the exploitation being easily curtailed or even completely stopped during dull times, without incurring any tax more serious than the dead-rent due to the State. Even this charge would not affect a company which requires, for its own use sufficient ore to cover the dead-rent; such a company could easily when required increased its output of ore at a moment's notice to meet any sudden demand in Europe, and could relinquish its additional source of revenue without keeping idle any large quantity of expensive plant. Practically the whole of the additional output could be met by unskilled labour in the case of the Tata Company for the railway siding will be pushed into the foot of the hill of solid ore, and this company could even mitigate the disadvantages of varying demands for unskilled labour by accumulating heavy stocks of ore of determined and uniform quality ready for dispatch on a guaranteed assay.

* In an exhaustive review of the "Trend of Mineral Development in India."

DIVINE SERVICE.

Rogation Sunday, or 5th after Easter 21st May.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St Thomas' the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy Rev C M Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev W A Sawtell—7 a m Holy Communion; 7-45 a m Matins; 8-30 a m. Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E Flat. Hymns 528, 179, 554, 107; 6 30 p m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Chants. Hymns—540, 153, 27; Collections for—Society of St. John the Evangelist. Daily Matins at 7-15 a m and Evensong at 5-15 p m; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a m; on Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6 30 p m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: The Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay. There will be no Services in this Church until June.

St. John's Church, Colaba—Clergy: Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton. 8-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a m., Parade Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8-30 a.m., Matins daily. Army Guild of the Holy Standard Thursday in Church 8 a. m., 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY. ASCENSION DAY.

7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev J H Robinson; Rev T Sharpley and Rev D L Joshi. 8 a m, Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Clergy Rev P Eykyn—8-30 a m Choral celebration of the Holy Communion; 6-30 p m, Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev J Andrew Smith.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev Fathers Biscoe Langmore and Chara—6 30 a m Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a m Matins and Litany; 8 a m Holy Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church expenses.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kenelly, Senior Chaplain and Rev. J. B. Glass—8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-45 a m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra—11 a m Matins Sermon and Litany. Preacher: Rev Father J W Biscoe S S J E

St. Nicholas', Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Week days—Daily Prayer, 9-45 a.m. and 10 p.m. Concert nights, 11 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. J. B. Glass—8 a.m., Matins. 8-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi Chapel of ease to St. Peter.—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a.m. English; 7-30 a.m. Marathi; 9 a.m. Gujerathi; 4 p.m., Canarese, 6-30 p.m. Marathi.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion—Chapel of East to St Paul,—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-20 p m, Evensong and Sermon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R C Cathedral, Kalbadevi—Vicar: Rev Dr B De Monte; 7 and 8-30 a m, Masses; 5 30 p m, Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers: 6 a m, 7 a m, 8 a m, 9 a m, 6 30 p m.

St Joseph's Church, Colaba—Sunday, 8 a m Mass and Sermon; 6 30 p m service of Benediction.

St Ann's Byculla—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev Father Hutmacher, S J, 6 30 a m. 7 30 a m, 8 30 a m, 6 30 p m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon—Vicar: Rev Fr M X Gomes, 7 and 9 a m, Masses; 5 30 p m Evening Service 7 and 7 30 a m. Masses on week days.

Gloria Church, Mazagon—Vicar: L C Pera, hours of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a m Benediction 6 p m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev P B Saldanha and J A Gomes 6 a m, Mass 8 a m, High Mass: 6 p m, Benediction.

Church of N S do Salvasao, Dadar—Vicar Rev Thomas Henriques 6-45 and 8 a m, Low Masses.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health) Vicar: Rev Bernard Mendonca. Mass 7 and 8 30 a m.

Church of St Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrows Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar Rev Fr J N Continho—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a m, Masses; 6 p m, Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a m, Mass.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway—8-30 a m Morning Service, Preachers: Rev R O Jenkins; B Sc, 6 30 p m Evening Service, Preacher: Mr. Frank Anderson, M A; 5 p m. Sunday School; 9 to 10 p m, Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens—10 a m Morning Service, Preacher: Rev R O Jenkins, B. Sc., 6 30 p m, Evening Service. Preacher: Rev R O Jenkins, B Sc 5 p m, Sunday school.

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at Y M C A Hall—Minister; Rev H E Barrell. 8-30 a m, Morning Service Preacher: Rev H E Barrell; 6-30 p m, Evening Service. Preacher: Rev H E Barrell.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Psalm 125. Hymns, 509, 129, 354.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Sunday School, 8-15 a m. Morning Service, 9 30 a m. Evening 6 30 p m Social Hour, at 8 45 p m, Paster: Rev C B Hill.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder. Sunday, 11 a m, Morning Service; 6 30 p m. Evening Services. Wednesday, 6 30 p m. Prayer meeting. Minister: Rev Fawcett Shaw.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road—Minister: Rev. A. S. Crichton; 11 a.m. hervice at Parel; 11 a.m. United hervice in S. Andrew's Church; 5 p m. Children's Service; 6-30 p m Evening Service Preacher: Rev Alex S Crichton, Psalm 23. Hymns—95, 193, 237.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U F C of Scotland), Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office—Minister: The Rev M B Nikambe, 8-30 a m, morning service. Preacher: Rev Dr Scott; 4-30 p m Evening Service, Preacher; Rev M B Nikamb.

St. Paul, Kamatipura, Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky. 7-30 a.m. Matins Urdu; 8 a.m. Holy Communion Urdu. 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Urdu.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

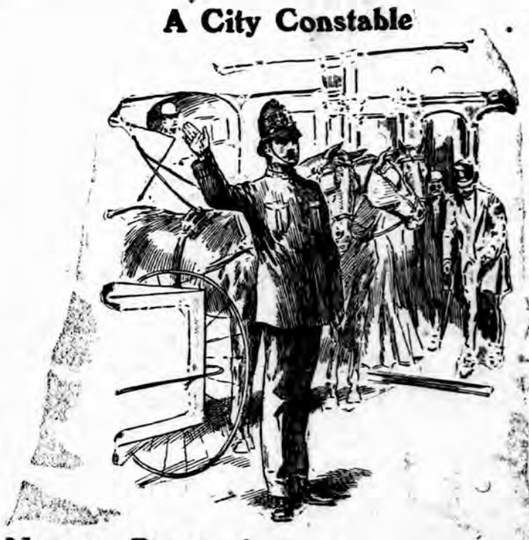
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

Jute pucca bales were steady with a firmer tendency; kutcha bales were quiet but steady. The gunny market opened very firm and prices were subsequently heavy; goods were unchanged.

In shares, teas were well patronised and hardened. Bengal coal shares were sold for Rs. 170, indicating an expectation of satisfactory dividend.

The Mansion House Fund for providing a memorial of King Edward in London, amounted in mail week to £59,200. On the 22nd April, the Lord Mayor received from Mr. John Welford, the President, and the Council of the Royal Warrant Holders Association, a cheque for £697 18s. 6d., being the amount of additional contributions to the Fund from members of that Association. Up to the present a total of £4,510 8s. 6d. has been subscribed from that source.

A City Constable



Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	The Imperial Family of China
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Ch

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The French mail steamer Salazie 2,553 ton Captain Requier sailed on Friday for Noumea &c., via Colombo with the same bottom and general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia 3,994 tons Captain W. Robertson, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Hohenfels 3,407 tons Captain H. Muller, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremin via Karachi, with the same bottom and general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 950 tons Captain H. McDiarmid sailed on Friday for Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Ellen 2,474 tons Captain O. Jacobson sailed on Friday for Calcutta, with ballast.

The steamer Langbank 2,965 tons Captain W. Lout sailed on Friday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Firoozi 2,029 tons: Captain P. S. Primrose arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday evening from Jedah 8th May, with a general cargo and 7 cabin and 94 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia 4,198 tons Captain W. H. Haughton R.N.R., arrived in harbour on Friday from London 28th April with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Baron Cawdor 2,764 tons Captain J. G. Fullerton, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta 7th May, with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Odin ..Comdr F H Watts..... .....Sloop
R I M S Northbrook .....Comdr B H Jones.....R I M
R I M S Hardioge.....Comdr C M Lack .....R I M
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Investigator...Capt C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel
H M S Eaglet...Comdr C M Lefroy Slook .....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 19.

Alexandra .....2484 Reed..... .....
Brinkburn.....2420 Jelland .....W & A G & Co
Balimba.....1677 Whytehead .....M M & Co
Crosby .....2533 Bony .....W & Graham & Co
Daylight (ship)...3548 Byde .....Standard Oil Co
Gymeric.....2553 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Ivydene .....2377 Binks .....T Morrison & Co
Indiana.....2508 Tench.....W & a Graham & Co
Killkerran.....2412 Surdon .....M M & Co
Lawada.....2124 Wellingham .....M M & Co
Muttra .....1983 Talent .....M M & Co
Marasca.....803 Kuesmurin .....M M & Co
Nockoowa .....1074 Hugo .....M M & Co
Persia.....3779 Clinnath.....A L S N Co
Shan Jehan .....2560 corn .....Shah S N Co
Singu .....1912 Murison.....S Wallace & Co
Schonfels .....3011 Rade .....W & A Graham & Co
Firoozi.....2029 Primrose B and P S N Co.,
Persia .....4198 Haughton P and O S N Co
Baron Cawdor ...2764...Fullerton

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Corinthia	2356	Smith	Dunkirk	20-5	W & AG&Co
B Burnstone	2183	Storm	Dunkirk	20-5	W & A Graham & Co
C&R Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	30'5		Liverpool
D&E Cilicia	2357	Mallett	Dunkirk	22-5	K Nixon & Co
F Clan Alpine	2285	Sharpland	Dunkirk	22-5	J F & Co
G Duke of York	1956	Toog	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
H Bagdale	1934	Kirby	Antwerp	23-5	J M & Co
K Craigard	21 28	Barnes	Liverpool	27-5	T Morrison & Co
L Ula	3426	Sullivan	N F	N F	M & Co
M Craigvar	2574	Admondt	Amsterdam		T Morrison & Co
N Etonian	2444	Davies	Antwerp	23-5	T M & Co
O Khosrou	2410	Hannah R S Ports	24-5	B&PS N Co
P Nairn	3627	Lassen	Hamburg	27-5	W & A Graham & Co
Q Angus	2320	Wakers	Dunkirk	23-5	T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Macnab	2952	Ridgway	Dunkirk	20-5	W & A Graham & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Robertson	Liverpool	20-5	W & A Graham & Co
4 Lochsley Hall	2310	Mason	Manchester	21-5	Killick Nixon & Co
5 Pentakota	2209	Cole	Durban	20-5	M M & Co
6 Itaura	3362	Bishop	Java	23-5	M M & Co
7 Africa	2555	deberich	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
8 Magician	3271	Harris	Liverpool	24-5	W & A Graham & Co
9 Hohenfels	3408	Muller	Karachi	19-5	W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Assaye	4359	Cockman	Shanghai	21-5	P & O Co
12 Egypt	4207	Summers	London	20-5	P & O Co
16 Benwood	2412	Jackson	Genoa	31-5	T Morrison & Co

Dock Gate.

Badrie.....1613 Jones...N F ...N F ..J Jeewajee & Sons

H W P D

Mahanadi .....527 Ahmed...N F...N F...B & S N Co L J
Bahaduri...829 Ahmed Mangalore...22-5 B & S N Co L J

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels	Commanders.	From
18	Firoozi	Primrose	Jedah, May 2
16	Persia	Houghton	London, Apr 28
	Baron Cawdor	Fullerton	Calcutta, May 7

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Abydos	Davis	Rangoon
	Bombay Maru	Teranaka	Kobe &c
	Lhassa	McDiarmid	Karachi
	Ellen	Jacobson	Calcutta
	Langbank	Rout	Antwerp &c
	H M S Dufferin	Huddleston	Southampton
	Salazie	Requier	Liverpool

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Hohenfels, Muller for Hamburg via Karachi,
" Elysia, Robertson for Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Manin for Calcutta &c
" Trafford Hall for Liverpool &c
" Schonfels for Hamburg &c
" Firoozi for Genoa &c
" Arcadia for China &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	From
16	Arabiana	London
17	Umfuli	Natal
	Chilka	Rangoon
	Ellenga	Negapatam
17	Tura	Straits

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. S. CADELL.

Bombay, 20th May.

402. Musketry.—The Miniature Range at Carnac Road, will be open for competition matches 1, 2 & 3 to-day Saturday the 20th instant from 2 to 5 p.m.

403. Meeting.—A General Meeting of the members of the Rifle Club will be held at Head-Quarters, Council Road, Fort, on Wednesday next the 24th instant at 6-30 p.m. All members are invited to attend.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

Our correspondent in Kathiawar informs us that a cargo of six thousand packages which the s.s. "Kaveri" had brought for Bhavnagar, could not be discharged on account of the ship's derricks having gone wrong. Consequently the steamer had to take them back to Bombay.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere)

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White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins).	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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IT is our intention to tell you regularly in the columns of this paper, the PROVED reasons why you should purchase a Napier Car. We do not intend to go beyond simple statements of fact which we believe would be of interest to those who contemplate purchasing a car. All that we say can be depended upon to be the truth, and every statement made can be proved beyond question. In the
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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 20th May, 1911.

SOME OF RAJAH BROOKE'S SUBJECTS.

THE gradual process of enlightenment going on among a savage race brought into contact with higher civilisation is described in one of Messrs. Sealey and Co.'s world-wide series—a companion volume to "Rajahs and Riots" by Sir Andrew Fraser—viz., "Seventeen years among the Sea Dyaks of Borneo, by Mr. E. H. Gomes." With the establishment of Rajah Brooke's Government in Sarawak, the different races of its native population gradually became known to English people and at length the Dyakland of Borneo found a definite place and shape in the English mind, much as the Zululand of Africa did. Mr. Gomes' book is not a mere personal narrative of life in Sarawak. It is a full, systematic and comprehensive description of Sea Dyak life—its works, thoughts, sentiments, superstitions, customs, religion, beliefs and ideals, to the truthfulness of which the Rev. John Perham testifies in an introduction. He agrees that possibly the missionary is not the best man to write about the people to whom he appeals; that he may be easily biassed in one direction or another, and may think too ill or too well of them and may allow his judgment to be overcoloured by his religious purpose. A little experience among the people of any race, especially where the language is not well known, may easily result in limited views and imperfect conceptions. But when his residence has extended over many years, and he knows the language as well as his own; when he has had constant opportunities of observing their tone and conduct in every relation of life and of hearing how they talk and think on every imaginable subject and of seeing how they bear themselves at home as well as abroad and in their social relations, he cannot but obtain a thorough understanding of the realities of their lives. The Sea Dyaks too are a very communicative people. They will willingly give information about every belief and custom and will quietly discuss every practice and every event, good or bad; and it only needs a little patience and sympathy to enable the stranger to get an insight into the working of their minds and to realize the true character of their actions in the struggles, the comedies or the tragedies of their lives. Mr. Gomes' seventeen years' intercourse with them taught him that the Sea Dyaks are worth knowing, that they constitute a very valuable element in the population of Sarawak, not only from their numbers, but also from their force of character.

Formerly pirates, fighters and head-takers, they are now, for the most part, honest and industrious. An increasing number of them appreciate book-learning and they are now a real influence in the evolution of a better civilisation and a more fruitful era to come in those lands. A large influx of white people of the usual colonist class, it is felt, would be too strong for them and would push them out of the way; but there is little fear of that as the tropics attract few of the type and there is nothing to tempt them make the venture. The story of Rajah Brooke is as familiar as the hills, and under him Sarawak advanced steadily and made great moral and material progress. To the general public, as Mr. Gomes says, the first rajah of that name will always appear the romantic heroic figure; but while yielding full measure of praise and admiration to the work of a great man, those who know the country consider that the heavier burden of working steadily and unwearingly when the romance of novelty had worn off, has been borne by his successor, Sir Charles Brooke, the present Rajah. With talents not less than those of his illustrious uncle, Sir James, he has carried out, in the face of disappointments and the most serious obstacles, a policy of regeneration for which the striking exploits of the first rajah merely paved the way. Sir Charles, in describing his term of service, divided it into three periods. The first was spent almost wholly in suppressing head-hunting, a task which involved frequent expeditions against rebellious tribes; the second was a continuation of the task with the establishment of trade and peaceful pursuits and the giving and amending of laws as need arose; and the third in attending to the political and social affairs of a settled and peaceful community. Since then the present rajah has found it necessary to strive towards the extinction of the lingering sparks of inter-tribal hostility. There are still occasional outbreaks among the tribes in the interior and head-hunting still survives, where natives think there is a chance of escaping detection and consequent punishment. But, happily, they are getting more rare and do not affect the prosperity or trade of the country.

Honest, they are also truthful, and to tell a lie among these people is unpardonable. Their morals from an eastern point of view are good. There is no law to punish immorality between unmarried people. The parents do not seem to be strict and it is considered no disgrace for a girl to be on terms of intimacy with the youths of her fancy until she has made her final choice. It is supposed that every young Dyak woman will eventually marry, so her duty is plainly to choose a husband in her youth from among the many men she knows. Yet promiscuous immorality is unknown. A young couple in love have no opportunities of private meetings, excepting at night and the only place is the loft where the young lady sleeps. The suitor pays his visit therefore when the rest of the family are asleep and she gets up to receive him. Two or three hours may be spent in her company before he leaves her or if he should be one whom she is not willing to accept as a husband she soon gives him his dismissal. Mr. Gomes often spoke to the older Dyaks as to the custom, and they assured him that these nocturnal visits very seldom resulted in immorality, for the girl who is not careful how she behaves very soon gets a bad name among the young men and her chances of securing a husband are lost. Intensely superstitious, they are believers in omens and signs, have many strange gods to whom they offer gifts before entering upon an undertaking of any description. But they are becoming conscious of their ignorance of the natural laws which govern the world and long for guidance in their precarious farming, in forestry and in navigation. The thirst for knowledge will produce the supply of teachers and though the progress made under the rule of the English Rajahs may have been slow, it is sure, and is bound to continue.

NOVELS OF SOCIAL LIFE.

FICTION plays a very large part in the indigenous literature of this country at the present day, but most of these works of fiction that issue from the Indian presses are of indifferent merit and obtain, as well as deserve, little notice. To take the literature of Gujarat alone, the standard of literary excellence has by no means risen under British rule. Dr. Grierson, the highest living authority on the modern vernacular literatures of India, is of opinion that "Gujarat has not yet produced a great poet approaching in excellence the medieval masters of Hindustan." One chief reason of this is that poetry is not much cultivated under Western influences which at present preponderate. The indigenous literature of this country, it is well known, was formerly very strong in poetry and the drama. But at the present day both are drooping and their place seems to be taken by the novel which may be said to be the most flourishing department of vernacular literature in almost every province of this country. In this Presidency every year sees novels published by the score in Gujarati, as well as Marathi, its two chief vernaculars, but they, like most of the other works, issued under English influence, according to Dr. Grierson, possess "little originality and are mostly translations." Parsi writers are a great auxiliary to Gujarati literature as the vernacular of their people is Gujarati, and it must be said that they help to swell the proportion of works in Gujarati which are characterised as possessing little originality and as being mostly translations. Even as translators they can do much good, when they select, like the late Mr. K. N. Kabraji and Mr. J. B. Murzban, great masterpieces of English fiction for skilful presentment in their vernacular. But for one masterpiece of Scott, or Marryat or Mrs Ward, they have any number of trash and sensational novels served up in their vernacular by unknown translators. Original novels in Gujarati are very rare. The late Mr. Nandshankar Mehta wrote such a one, an historical novel of the medieval King Karun, which has already become a classic and is highly prized. Parsi writers have not yet produced such excellent historical novels. But a few have ventured into the untrodden field of the original social novel and have written tales which are worthy to be preserved. The late Mr. Manookji Minocher Homji specially excelled in such social fiction and his "Daturdor" series of noveletties of Parsi life were very highly prized when they appeared a generation ago. Unfortunately, the way shown by him has been not much trodden by Parsi writers of our day, who mostly take to the far easier task of translating indifferent foreign words into still more indifferent Gujarati. But exception must be made in the case of a new writer who has shown the courage of breaking through the present practice of translations, and of boldly launching out into the field of original fiction. In his recently published novel, called "the Aeme of Reform," Mr. Merwanji M. Banaji, has depicted present-day Parsi life in a striking manner. He displays not only an intimate knowledge of his people and their ways but also discloses literary powers of a high kind from which still better things may be expected in the future. He holds the mirror up to the Parsi life and society that prevail to-day in the community in an admirable manner, and his delineation of characters and situation is highly entertaining as well as instructive. Nearly every phase of modern fashionable society among the Parsis is touched in the course of the book and its follies as well as good points are admirably brought out. It may be called a satire on the highly Europeanised side of Parsi society of the present day, with its indiscriminate imitation of Western ways in order to reach the very acme of reform; but the satire is very good-natured and pleasant. If the writer would present the novel in an English dress, we should be pleased, as English readers too could obtain an insight into the life of his people.

THE ENTERIC SCOURGE.

THE recent deaths in and near Bombay of young men, from enteric fever leads us back to a very old question, how can enteric be prevented? It is not so many years ago that enteric was regarded as the scourge of the British Army in India. To-day a single case in a regiment is looked upon as a most serious thing. In civilian life, however, the incidence of this dreadful disease is heavier, and in this city during the past year many promising young lives have been cut short; and these not among the class that lives in insanitary localities. There is in these facts much food for reflection, and all will be interested in an attempt to discover how and under what circumstances the liability to contagion has, so to speak, been transferred from military to civilian life. Fortunately, we have a reason close at hand, and the method of prevention is as much open to the civilian as to the soldier. One word is sufficient to explain, and that word is "inoculation." We do not know whether this operation has been made compulsory in the Army, but the men appear to have fully grasped all its advantages, and do not hesitate to avail themselves of it. We incline to the belief that steps should be taken to induce civilians to consider whether inoculation against enteric is not as advisable for them as for the soldier. Generally speaking, the latter is more carefully hedged in from contagion in cantonments than are those who live in closer proximity to disease conditions in the more congested areas outside. If inoculation, therefore, is important to the soldier it is even more so to the civilian, and we trust to hear in a very short time that endeavours are being made to bring home to the latter a realization that he can avoid risk by adopting so simple a preventive remedy.

THERE was a small affray on the frontier on the 17th instant. A tonga passing from Kohat to Bannu was fired upon and a pony was killed. A subadar of the 21st Punjabis returned the fire and the assailants then disappeared. The tonga reached safely to Bannu. The Subadar was slightly hurt.

THE "Indian Daily Telegraph" Nainital correspondent states that owing to the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces having been down with Terai fever several entertainments at Government House last week had to be postponed. His Honour has now quite recovered.

THE King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Symonds Tomlinson, to be an Assistant Judge of His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar.

THE *Times* says :—The rumours that Mr. Ure will become Secretary for Scotland before the Session is over are very well founded. This and other changes in the Ministry are expected to take place shortly after the Coronation.

MAJOR-GEN. G. C. EITSON, Quartermaster-General, Indian Army, had the honour of being received by His Majesty at Buckingham Palace on April 28.

ENTIRELY successful firing trials have recently been concluded by the battleship "Danton," which will represent France at the Coronation review at Spithead.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have appointed Lord Curzon of Kedleston, G. C. I. E., G. C. S. I., to be a trustee of the National Gallery, in the place of the late Earl of Carlisle.

OWING to the lock-out of workmen who absented themselves on May Day, the launch of the battleship "Ersatz Heimdall" from the Vulcan Yard Station, which was fixed for the 27th ultimo has been postponed.

THE Duke of Argyll has intimated to Lord Cheylesmore that His Majesty has graciously consented to the troops from Overseas, who will attend the Coronation Festivities, visiting Windsor and the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore on Wednesday June 28th, when special trains will be run from Paddington for their conveyance. The entertainment Committee has also received an intimation from the Master of the Horse that special arrangements will be made for the troops to visit the Royal Mews.

THE King's letter to the nation on His Majesty's accession to the throne has been published by Messrs. R. Tuck and Sons by the King's command, and is now ready for issue to the public. The emblematic border was designed by Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema, O.M., R.A, and the original is exhibited in this year's Royal Academy. The artist's poetical design surrounding it may be said to tell two stories, the one denoting sorrow and the other rejoicing, thus embodying the King's gracious message to his people. In the centre is His Majesty's letter, shown as a banner in the front of the Temple of the British Empire, and crowned with the Royal Armorial Bearings; while on shields in the frieze of the cornice are the names of the Imperial dominions beyond the seas, bounded by justice and commerce. The corner stones of the Empire, the Navy and Army, are indicated by the names, engraven on the plinths of the walls of the Temple, of those great men, foremost in their professions, who have so valiantly helped to maintain the traditions of their country. Inside the building, to the left, is seen the lying-in-state of His Majesty King Edward VII., the Peacemaker, with his sorrowing people represented by a procession of faithful subjects who deposit wreaths to his glorious memory; while on the right a joyous note is struck by a rejoicing multitude foregathered on the occasion of the proclamation of the new King, and acclaiming the accession of a Monarch, who, as the Sailor Prince, has already won his way to the hearts of his people. In the centre of the foreground of this chaste design, sits Britannia, supported on the left by religion, represented by Hope praying, and Faith, as a martyr tended by Charity. On the right the figure of eloquence, representative of the governing form of the country, supported by music, the fine arts, literature and science, complete a design full of thought and feeling and portrayed in emblematical art at once tender and true. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to express his satisfaction with the various forms in which the letter is being issued, and considers the reproductions very effective and in good taste.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S TRIUMPH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 5.

A WELL-KNOWN Liberal, discussing the other day certain blunders which have injured the Government and caused dissatisfaction amongst its supporters, said: "The sooner Lloyd George comes back the better." Mr. Lloyd George is back and his return to the Treasury Bench has been the occasion of an almost new experience for the Chancellor of the Exchequer Except, when he so successfully intervened in the great fight between the railway boards and their employes, Mr. George has never had such a press as that which he has to-day. But enthusiastic and sympathetic as the newspapers are in their treatment of his "National Insurance Bill," they are not more sympathetic or enthusiastic than were those opponents of the Chancellor of the Exchequer who spoke after him last night. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, for himself and his friends, assured Mr. George of the cordial welcome they would give his proposals and of their desire to co-operate with him. Lord Alexander Thynne "cordially supported the general principles of the Bill, while Mr. Claude Lowther who has been foremost in combating Mr. George's previous experiments in constructive statesmanship, almost fell on the neck of the author of the Limehouse speech." He congratulated the Chancellor of the Exchequer on having introduced a Bill which was "clever, human, sound and statesmanlike and calculated to relieve much misery." Mr. Forster, a typical country gentleman of Conservative views and prejudices, promised Mr. George that the Opposition would aid him to the best of their ability as he asks them to do in perfecting the details of his scheme. Such criticism as was offered on the Conservative side of the House was almost entirely confined to the fact that Mr. George has put all his proposals into one Bill instead of into two Bills. The one discordant note was uttered by a Liberal, the somewhat "difficult" Mr. Handel Booth, but even he declared that he did not criticise the measure as an opponent of the measure. One of the great captains of industry on the Liberal side, Lord Furness, is also inclined to be critical. In the case of one of his firms alone the employers' contribution would, he says, amount to £166 a week or £8,300 a year. He added :—"I will not say that the Bill will ruin industry in this country, but I should like, before expressing a positive opinion on it, to consider what advantages there will be to set against the large additional expenditure." From the mass of opinions evolved by Mr. George's bold project, I select those expressed by three typical men—Canon Barnett of Toynbee Hall fame, Dr. Saleeby the well-known sociologist and Mr. J. L. Stead of the Foresters' Benefit Society. Canon Barnett says:—"These proposals will, I think, tend to give greater security to the poor. The greatest need of our people is stability in livelihood. We want to get the casual element out of life altogether on all sides. If the poor felt themselves more secured I believe they would save more and live more self-respecting lives." Dr. Saleeby: "After hearing Mr. Lloyd George's speech, I think the Bill most valuable from the eugenic point of view. It is a far greater scheme than has been adumbrated in the newspapers, and far greater than the system which obtains in Germany." Mr. J. L. Stead: "The scheme is magnificent in conception and marks a new era in constructive statesmanship. One of its great merits is the recognition of the principle of self-government by the members and the rejection of the objectionable bureaucratic elements of the German plan." The persons to benefit are all workers with incomes below the income-tax limit (£160.) Of the 13,100,000 persons in the compulsory class of the sickness section 9,200,000 are men and 3,900,000 women. In the voluntary class of the same section the respective numbers of the two sexes are 600,000 and 200,000. This is in addition to 800,000 workers under the age of 16 who, as some think in a happier state of society, would not be obliged to earn their living but would be at school. Under the compulsory scheme where the daily wage is less than half a crown, the weekly contribution of the worker will be threepence. In some cases the amount will be twopence and in others only a penny. The weekly money allowance in case of illness will be as follows:—For the first three months, men 10s., women 7s. 6d. For second three months, men and women alike 5s. For permanent disability the allowance for both men and women will be five shillings weekly. The leading features of the voluntary scheme are as follows :—(1) Voluntary insurance open to small tradesmen, those without definite employers, or who after employment now work for themselves; (2) Persons under 45 to join in payment of rates imposed under compulsory scheme with the addition of the employers' contributions. As regards provision for unemployment confined at present to the engineering and building trades, the out-of work allowance will be 7s. weekly for 15 weeks. It is estimated that the unemployment scheme will on the first year cost the State £750,000, employers, £900,000 and workers, £1,100,000. To carry out the first part of the Bill, that relating to sickness, use will be made as far as possible of the friendly societies—a most excellent provision. The Labour Exchanges which at present are probably not overworked will be entrusted with the working of the unemployment insurance arrangements. Mr. George's speech was a really remarkable performance for an invalid, but let us hope that his illness which has kept him in the background was at all events partially diplomatic and assumed for the purpose of enabling him to work out the details of his elaborate scheme without interruption.

LORD LOREBURN'S POSITION.

Mr. Asquith's statement with reference to the outcry against the Lord Chancellor for not appointing more Liberals to the magesterial bench was very adroit, but it has by no means satisfied the malcontents and we have by no means heard the last of the matter. Referring to the Consultative Committees which are being formed, Mr. Asquith remarked:—"As regards the composition of these bodies, it goes without saying that the Lord Chancellor will see that they are fairly and properly constituted and are of a representative character." The outburst of laughter in the Liberal benches surprised and annoyed the Prime Minister. Turning round to his supporters he repeated the above sentence with marked emphasis and the Conservatives cheered vehemently, the Liberals were significantly silent. The following is the text of Lord Loreburn's letter to Mr. Asquith :—"As you are aware, I have always regarded the duty of appointing justices as belonging exclusively to my office, and my colleagues have taken no part in it. I alone am responsible. The principles upon which this business has been transacted in my time were explained in my evidence before the Royal Commission last year. They were adopted very deliberately. I believe they are sound, and I shall certainly adhere to them as long as I remain Chancellor, availing myself of the assistance I expect from the committees recommended by the Royal Commission." People are asking whether when the inevitable reconstruction of the Cabinet comes Lord Loreburn will still retain his seat on the Woolsack.

LORD MINTO.

When Lord Curzon returned to England after the abrupt and sensational termination of his Indian career, he did not seem to be in any great hurry to re-enter political life; for a time it looked that so far as the great question which then, and still though perhaps in a lesser degree, divides the country, he was sitting on the fence, and the strange idea got abroad that he was meditating a complete separation from the party of which previous to his appointment as Viceroy he had been one of the shining lights. There does not appear to have been any real foundation for the curious notion, and I believe it owed its origin to the views on the fiscal question expressed by his Government in a certain much-discussed despatch. Similarly, an impression has prevailed in certain quarters that Lord Minto might not resume his former place in the fighting line of the Conservative forces, the assumption being based I fancy on nothing more substantial than the fact that he gave a whole-hearted support to the Liberal party in regard to their Indian policy, seemed to be even more eager than the Liberal Secretary of State to introduce far-reaching reforms. However, if there were any Liberals who have seriously thought that the ex-Viceroy was about to join their ranks, then an announcement in yesterday's papers shows that they never made a greater mistake. I allude to the statement that Lord Minto has been chosen by the Conservative and Unionist students of Edinburgh University to be their candidate for the Lord Rectorship. He has accepted the invitation officially conveyed to him by the University Conservative Association and his candidature is now a *fait accompli*. We are told that Mr. Balfour as Chancellor and Mr. Wyndham as Lord Rector have expressed approval of the choice made by the Association and hoped that Lord Minto will be elected. That Mr. Wyndham should have done this is quite proper, but I cannot imagine the Chancellor of my Cambridge University *qua* Chancellor recommending the Parliamentary candidate of the particular party to which he belongs and these Rectorial elections are as a rule as much party fights as a contest for a seat in the House of Commons. The Liberals have not definitely selected, or at any rate, announced who their champion is to be. Two names are mentioned —those of Lord Loreburn and Lord Crewe. Apparently the Scottish students do not feel so keenly about Lord Loreburn's action with respect to the magistracy as do the rank and file of the Liberal party further South and he would be a formidable rival. As to Lord Crewe, I hope that the mention of his name in connection with the Edinburgh Rectorship means that he is looking forward to resuming his public work at no very distant date. The public have no definite news about his condition, but it is I see assumed that should he be able to occupy his post in the Cabinet he will not be capable of leading the House of Lords as well. At the outset of his interesting speech in Edinburgh on the occasion of the freedom of that city being conferred upon him, Lord Minto referring to the Lord Provost's allusion to the late Viceroy's military experience, said he hoped that those adventurous years had not been thrown away and that they had helped him to gain some knowledge of character which was not entirely useless to him in the more stereotyped lines of official life in later years. He went on to say:—"The story of the last five years in India has been full of incident, as you all know, and has attracted the constant attention of the public at Home—has attracted their most constant watchfulness. I am grateful for the opportunity which has enabled me to share in the struggle of those five years, for in those years the justice of many Indian claims was recognised—a recognition entailing much enlargement and much supervision of administrative machinery, alterations in the old order of things and great changes in policy, which like all great changes of that description excited many differences of opinion and called forth not a little criticism. But I am thankful for the share I was able to take in those struggles, in those anxious times full of snags and quicksands as they were, because I believe that those five years saw the inauguration of reforms which will contribute enormously not only to the peace of the country but to the strength of that British rule upon which the happiness of India depends." His cordial recognition of the support received by him throughout those trying times by the ruling chiefs and great territorial magnates was loudly applauded. He continued :—"Please do not think, my Lord Provost, that I wish in any way to minimise the difficulties and dangers of the future. They are evident and plenty. Anarchical plots, utterly foreign to Indian tradition and utterly distasteful to the great mass of the Indian people, cannot be allowed to gain a foothold amongst the inflammable material committed to our charge. But there are other difficulties, to my mind, even greater difficulties. Industrial questions, economical questions, questions of the direction of the education of the rising generation, education safeguarding the moral as well as the intellectual training of Indian youths. It is on the solution of these questions and upon wise and safe acknowledgment of the great political and social movement that is making itself felt throughout Asia, that the stability of our rule in India will depend upon that and upon the sympathy of the rulers for the ruled. And we happily know that the answers to those questions rest very largely with the members of that distinguished Indian Civil Service, whose devoted labours and the knowledge of the people amongst whom their lot has been cast, have enabled them to do so much glorious and splendid work for the happiness and welfare of their native fellow-subjects. Now that I have returned home to the Borders I can assure you there is nothing dearer to me than the welcome of my fellow-countrymen—above all of my Scottish fellow-countrymen." When Lord Minto sat down, three cheers were on the call of the Lord Provost given for the youngest burgess.

(Continued on page 8.)

IT is stated, that in accordance with their promise, the Madras Government intendt adopting the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillay at the recent meeting of the Madras Legislative Council that the Presidency of the Taluk Boards be elected as an experimental measure in certain selected areas. The Taluqs chosen for the experiment are Cudalore, Berhampore and Eilore.

ON Wednesday, Captain Hodgeson, Police Superintendent of Jalpaiguri, and a number of police officers and men arrived at the Satkhaya tea estate in the Duars. The party searched several houses at Chalsa. It is understood that the searches were made in connection with a recent political dacoity in the Faridpur District.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Selborne's Apt Criticism.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 18.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Selborne called attention to the Americo-Canadian Reciprocity Agreement and said that for the first time a part of the Empire had obtained better terms from a foreign country than from Britain and the rest of the Empire. The precedent was capable of the largest extension. The step between receiving and giving was extremely short. If they eventually got a general system throughout the world of receiving from and giving to foreign countries terms different from the rest of the Empire, it was difficult to see how the Imperial system was going to work.

Lord Selborne criticized the supineness of the Imperial Government. The only escape from the difficulties ahead was Imperial preference, with joint Imperial negotiations with foreign countries.

Lord Lucas, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, replying, said the Government was not alarmed by the crumbling of the America-Canadian tariff wall, and rejoiced that it involved the possible crumbling of others. In any case it was impossible for the Imperial Government to interfere, without infringing Canada's fiscal liberty. It was impossible to put back the clock. The true policy was to allow the various parts of the Empire to seek their own prosperity in their own way. He agreed that Britain was entitled to the same treatment as Canada. The Foreign Office did not accept the American interpretation of the most favoured nation clause.

Lord Haldane said the enlargement of Canada's trade with the United States was not prejudicial to Britain. It would make Canada larger and more prosperous, and therefore a better market for British goods. Lord Haldane declared, "We regard preference as an utterly unscientific policy".

SPEECH BY MR. TAFT.

Mr. Taft began a speech at the Newspaper Publishers' dinner in New York, on April 27, by declaring that this was a critical time for the Reciprocity question, but reserved the task of explaining why for the concluding passage in a remarkable address:—"It is critical because, unless the time is now decided to be favourable, it is exceedingly probable that no such opportunity will ever again come to the United States. The forces which are at work in England and Canada, to separate Canada by a Chinese wall from the United States, and make her part of an imperial and commercial band reaching from England around the world to England again, by a system of preferential tariffs, will derive impetus from the rejection of this Treaty; and, if we would have Reciprocity with all the advantages I have described, and which I earnestly and firmly believe will follow its adoption, we must take it now or give it up for ever."

This was a passage that followed a striking exposition of Canada's place in the Empire. There were no restrictions, he had said, upon trade, or economic development, which would interfere with her carrying out her future independence.

"The attitude of her people is that of affection towards the mother country and of sentimental loyalty towards her royal head. But, for practical purposes, the control exercised from England by the executive or by Parliament is imponderable." In view of the glowing prospects of the Dominion, "a great, strong youth anxious to test his muscles, rejoicing in the race," it was folly to talk of annexation. The United States had enough to do to meet obligations already assumed. The question was whether the barrier was to be maintained between two great nations of people of the same language, with similar character, traditions, business habits, and moral aspirations when removal would furnish each country with an economic advantage bringing in its wake a corresponding enlargement of prosperity, population, and territory without any added responsibility of Government and political control."

A PROTEST FROM GERMANY.

In a leading article the "Frankfurter Zeitung" calls upon the German Government to insist upon the real fulfilment of the American promises of most-favoured-nation treatment. The leading organ of German industry accuses the United States of shifting its ground to suit its own wishes, and of offending against last year's arrangement with Germany by the Reciprocity Agreement with Canada. It is argued that the present American definition of most-favoured-nation treatment, as unconcerned with privileges which a third State secures through special concessions, is untenable. It is pointed out that, during the tariff negotiations which took place during the winter of 1909-10, America expressly insisted on getting the whole German conventional tariff in return for the American minimum tariff, and refused to set specified American concessions off against specified German concessions. Germany then pointed out that, on the American principle of "concessions only for counter-concessions," the United States could not demand anything better than the conventional duties which it had hitherto enjoyed, since the Payne minimum tariff was less favourable to German imports than the Dingley Tariff. America got her way, and secured most-favoured-nation treatment as it is understood in Europe. "It is intolerable," declared the Frankfurter Zeitung," "that America should for decades cling to her own conception of most-favoured-nation treatment, abandon it in 1910, because the other conception is more profitable, and now in 1911, revert to the old point of view, just as if nothing had happened."

THE ARBITRATION SCHEME.

Criticism by Mr. Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, MAY 19.

President Taft has received messages of congratulation from all parts of the world on his Arbitration scheme.

The Japanese Ambassador says Japan is much interested, but that it is too early to say what action the Japanese Government will take in the matter.

Mr. Roosevelt, in editorial articles in the *Outlook*, criticises the Arbitration movement and says that some offences cannot be arbitrated on. The American nation, for instance, would not listen to arbitration, if some nation insisted on forcing on them unwelcome immigrants.

GOLF.

LONDON, MAY 18.

In a golf match at Walton Heath for £350, the professional foursomes final, Herd and Bradbeer beat Taylor and Hambleton by 8 up and 6 to play.

FEZ RELIEF COLUMN.

Beyond Reach of Wireless.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, MAY 19.

General Moinier wires that the relief column has crossed the Becht River and is henceforth beyond the reach of wireless messages. No news is expected from the column for several days.

LATER.

Further French reinforcements are hurrying to the Muluya river. M. Boisset's column is within two days of Fez. He sends pessimistic reports, according to which the old town of Fez is believed to be in the hands of the insurgents. M. Boisset is now threatened by the Sherarda tribe, but he hopes soon to sight Colonel Brulard.

MAJOR BREMOND'S MARCH.

Tangier, May 3.

A courier has arrived with letters from Fez.

Early on April 25, rumours reached Fez of a disaster to Major Bremond's "mehalla," which was reported to have lost 800 killed and wounded and 150 prisoners, who, it was stated, had been taken to the rebel camp at Rasel Ma. A relief force was immediately prepared in Fez, the Grand Vizier taking command. The resulting action was, however, indecisive, and the Maghzen force seems only to have reached Akba el Misajin, two hours north of the city, in which direction Major Bremond's "mehalla" was expected to arrive.

When this force returned to Fez, without news of Major Bremond's "mehalla," there was a slight panic, but shortly afterwards it was announced that Major Bremond and his troops had reached the southern district of the Uled Jumma, and early on the following morning they arrived at Fez, to the great joy and relief of the townspeople.

A general attack upon the rebels was being prepared for the 29th.

There was skirmishing to the south of the town on the 24th, in which the loyal tribal levies were engaged against the Ait Yossi Berbers, without, however, any decisive results. On the same day the Grand Vizier, Glawi, with a detachment of Maghzen cavalry and Hyaina horsemen, made a reconnaissance in the direction of the rebel Beni M'Tir camp at Ras el Ma, to the west of the city. He found a large camp pitched round Imperial tents taken from Meckinez when the Berbers looted the palace and artillery—a sure sign that Mulai el Zin, the newly-proclaimed Sultan, had arrived. No great number of rebels appeared, and it was evident that an ambush had been prepared to cut off the retreat of the reconnoitring force to Fez. The Government troops accordingly retired.

On rendering an account to the Sultan of the reconnaissance, the Grand Vizier was energetically blamed for not proceeding further and attacking the camp. So strongly, in fact, did the Sultan express himself that the tribal levies who had been engaged retired towards their own tribe lands, only stopping at the bridge over the Sebie River. Nor could they be persuaded to return until they had received three days' pay and a large consignment of cartridges.

Mulai Hafid was so much impressed by the proclamation of his brother Mulai el Zin that when his other brothers came on the 24th, to offer their condolences on the death of a near relation, they were promptly arrested and imprisoned in different parts of the palace. The Sultan is to said, was only with difficulty dissuaded from executing two of them.

ANARCHY OUTSIDE THE CITY.

All the European instructors with Major Bremond's "mehalla" are well, including two Englishmen, Sergeant Balding and Mr. Redman. There was four days' hard fighting and the troops are reported to have behaved gallantly. The interior of Fez is orderly, but absolute anarchy exists immediately outside the walls, the environs being infested by robbers who do not hesitate to pillage and murder any one who unwisely leaves the city.

Some slight difficulties have arisen in the provisioning of the first relief column, which is encamped at El Kunitra; but it is hoped that the rough state of the sea will not last, in which case stores, fodder, etc., will be landed at the lod fortified town of Mehedia, situated on the southern bank of the River Sebu, near its mouth.

The population in the immediate vicinity of El Kunitra and on the road between Rabat and that place remains tranquil, and several reconnaissances have been made without incident.

Experiments are being made in order to discover new fords over the river, and it seems likely that lighters will be employed for transporting stores up the lower reaches of the Sebu, along the left bank of which the column will probably proceed for the first part of its march towards Fez.

PARIS, MAY 1.

According to to-night's telegrams, the last portion of the French force for the relief of Fez, which is concentrating at El Kunitra left Casablanca to-day.

According to the latest official computation, the reinforcements which have been or are being sent to Casablanca comprises ten battalions of Infantry, including Colonial Infantry, Zouaves, and Algerian, Tunisian, and Senegalese "tirailleurs;" four squadrons of Cavalry from Algeria and Tunis; four batteries of Colonial, Algerian, and Tunisian Artillery; two companies of Engineers, and the usual auxiliary services. It is believed that General Moinier, who commands in chief at Casablanca, will organize a separate so-called Algerian Brigade under the command of General Dalbiez in addition to the mixed Colonial Field Brigade which has been placed under the command of General Ditte.

A field compay of Colonial Infantry, 180 strong, left Paris for Marseilles, by special train this morning. At the last moment it was discovered that a private who had not been selected for service had smuggled himself into the train. Much to the man's chagrin he was sent back to barracks.

Notwithstauding a heavy sea, six transports have already disembarked, several thousand men and a considerable quantity of stores and ammunition at Casablanca during the last four days.

THE KAVAM FEUD.

TEHERAN, MAY 19.

The situation at Shiraz is unchanged. The Governor has informed the British Consul that he finds it most difficult to restrain the mob, while the Kavam remains in the Consulate. The Consul attaches little importance to this veiled menace.

POLO IN AMERICA.

British Team Score Heavily.

CEDARHURST, MAY 19.

The English polo players defeated Cooperstown yesterday, by 14 goals to 5. According to the official individual handicaps, the Englishmen figured as a 32-point team and their opponents, Messrs. Beadleston, Rumsey, Stevens and Von Stade as a 17-point team.

Mr. Edwards scored nine goals, Captain Lloyd 1, and Captain Cheape 4. Captain Barrett played with a bandaged cheek.

NEW YORK MAY 19.

All experts in the morning papers agree that the Englishmen played dashingly at Cedarhurst, wheeling their ponies within a length of a mallet and displaying marvellous skill in back-hand strokes. None of the Cooperstown men was able to check Mr. Edwards, whose riding in the fourth period was particularly clever, especially when racing with the ball along the side boards.

BENGAL'S SUBSIDISED PAPER.

The Howrah Gang Case.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 18.

In reply to Mr. O'Grady, who called attention to the fact that the first issue of the subsidised newspaper *Jagad Vritta* attacked the Brahmin community, demanding a general boycott of this caste, and asked that steps be taken to prevent a recurrence of such action, Mr. Montagu, Under-Secretary for India, said that Lord Morley had not had information on the subject and was content to leave to the Government of India the management of the experiment it had undertaken.

Mr. Montagu stated: "I may add that apart from the experiments in Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces, no further subsidies are at present contemplated."

Mr. O'Grady asked: Would the Indian Government pay compensation to the acquitted persons in the Howrah gang case, the trial having showed that they were arrested on insufficient evidence.

Mr. Montagu said he was not aware of the intentions of the Indian Government. He had not received a copy of the judgment, but he reminded Mr. O'Grady that evidence which was not sufficient to justify conviction was not necessarily insufficient to justify arrest.

CORONATION EXHIBITION.

Opened by Prince Arthur.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Prince Arthur of Connaught to-day opened Coronation Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush.

[Each section of the Exhibition represents a distinct part of the empire and the building devoted to India, includes a reproduction of the Taj-Mahal. The Palace of Delhi, and the fortress of Gwalior are also reproduced. Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand are illustrated, and there are four waterfalls, representing the Falls of Niagara, Wairoa, Victoria, and Zambesi. A large space has been devoted to exhibits representing journalism in Great Britain and the Dominions beyond the Seas, including Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, India, and Ceylon. The exhibits include machinery in motion, the famous Punch table, and a display of original cartoons and drawings. The exhibits in the science section will include a seismograph in operation, and an installation of Marconi's wireless telegraphy. In the historical loan section there is a standard of the 9th Roman Legion, which was found at Colchester and dates back to the time of the Emperor Nero.]

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

A Trip to Windsor.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Lord Haldane to-day gave a luncheon in honour of the German Emperor, at which were present Lord Kitchener, General Sir John French, Lieut.-General Sir R. Baden-Powell, General Sir Ian Hamilton, Lord Morley, Lord Curzon and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald.

LATER.

The German Emperor and Empress, with King George and Queen Mary, to-day, motored to Windsor, and visited the tombs of Queen Victoria and King Edward.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The German Emperor was surprised and gratified at the warmth and extent of the popular welcome accorded His Majesty, while going to and returning from Windsor yesterday.

ROYALISTS ARRESTED IN PORTUGAL.

Several Army Men amongst Them.

LONDON, MAY 19.

There have been recently more frequent arrests of alleged royalist conspirators in Portugal, including army officers and non-commissioned officers.

The arrests are possibly connected with the approaching general election, for which the Republican leaders have prepared lists of candidates, who will be generally returned unopposed.

In a few districts like Oporto, however, a preference for local candidates has caused a Republican schism.

FRENCH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

New Governor Appointed.

PARIS, MAY 19.

M. Duprat, of the Colonial Office, has been appointed Governor of the French Settlements in India.

RUSSIAN NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

Four Battleships Sanctioned.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 19.

The Budget Committee of the Duma has adopted a Bill granting money to build four battleships in the Baltic.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The death is announced of Mr. J. G. Weir, M.P., for Ross and Cromarty.

[Mr. James owayGjal Weir earned a reputation in the House of Commons as a prolific asker of questions. He entered Parliament as a retired manufacturer in 1892. He was a member of the committee of the Scottish Corporation, and was at one time a member of the London County Council. He was greatly interested in the welfare of the Scottish crofters.]

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Strong Speech by Mr. Fisher.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Ayrshire Miners' Union gave a banquet at Kilmarnock, last evening, in honour of Mr. Fisher, the Commonwealth Premier.

Mr. Keir Hardie presided, and in the course of his speech paid a tribute to the Dominions. He regretted, however, that they were creating armies and navies of their own.

In his reply, Mr. Fisher disagreed with Mr Keir Hardie on the question of naval defence. Anyone, he said, looking at the map and then agreeing with Mr. Keir Hardie was wanting in a sense of perspective and in judgment. Whatever Labour leaders, here, might say, he would ask them not to prescribe to Australians their conditions. If he, as Premier, were to stand idly, and see Australia wholly undefended, he would be criminally negligent in one of his first duties.

He regretted that he had been called on, thus early, to deal with this important matter, but they, as a party, set their faces strongly against interfering in the affairs of the Motherland whether local or national, and it might be well for them in Australia if the Motherland reciprocated.

THE ARMISTICE IN MEXICO.

The Passing of President Diaz.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The peace in Mexico has given great relief generally, especially the fact that international intervention has proved unnecessary. The passing of President Diaz is regarded as an outstanding event in the history of America.

It is recalled that whatever may have been the circumstances of his resignation, he has long been the strong man of Mexico, giving settled Government, and developing the resources of the country to a marvellous extent.

The American markets improved on the news of the peace.

[New York, May 4.—A telegram from El Paso states that the Revolutionary Peace Commissioners have formally presented to Senor Carabajal, the Government representative, a statement signed by Senor Madero appealing to President Diaz to make public the assurance, he (the President) had given privately that he intended to resign.

The following telegram has been received from Mexico City:—General Cosio, Minister of War, representing the Government, and Senor Figueroa, representing the rebels in Guerrero, have agreed to peace terms. Senor Figueroa declared that his followers were content with the promised reforms, especially in regard to the changes of Governors and minor officials.]

TERRIBLE MONOPLANE ACCIDENT.

One Man Burnt to Death.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The aviators, Messieurs Pierremarie and Dupuy, while flying in a monoplane at Rheims, were caught in a squall and fell a distance of two hundred feet. The petrol ignited and M. Dupuy was burnt to death. His companion received serious injuries.

AN HISTORICAL RING.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The historical ring, delivery of which to Queen Elizabeth might have averted the execution of Lord Essex, was sold to-day at Christie's for £3,250.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The ring was bought by Lord Michelham.

[Many a schoolgirl, says the "Daily Telegraph" has wept over the poignant story of Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Essex, and of the non-delivery of the ring that would have saved him from a cruel death. For over 300 years this fatal ring has been preserved, passing from Devereux to Carteret, and from Carteret to Thynne. The ring itself is of gold, with a back of arabesque foliage enamelled blue. The bebel is set with a sardonyx cameo, carved with a portrait of Queen Elizabeth in profile to the right, wearing headdress and large ruff. The gem-cutter who executed it is recognised by his craft as the anonymous Italian who carved the famous portrait of Henry VIII., in the Royal collection at Windsor.

As for this story, let it be told as Sir Dudley Carleton—afterwards Lord Dorchester—told it to Prince Maurice when he was English Ambassador in Holland. "In the height of her passion for him, Queen Elizabeth gave the Earl of Essex a ring, ordering him to keep it, and stating that whatever he should commit she would pardon him when he returned that pledge. Since that time, the Earl's enemies, having prevailed with the Queen, caused him to be impeached. She, besides, was exasperated against him for the contempt he had shown for her beauty, now through age upon the decay." (It was brought to her that he had said her mind was as crooked as her body.) "When he was condemned she expected to receive from him the ring, and would have granted him his pardon, according to her promise. The Earl, finding himself in the last extremity, applied to Admiral Howard's lady (the Countess of Nottingham), who was his relation, and desired her by a person whom she could trust, to deliver the ring into the Queen's own hands. But her husband, who was one of the Earl's greatest enemies, and to whom she told this imprudently, would not suffer her to acquit herself of the commission. So the Queen consented to the Earl's death, being full of indignation against so proud and haughty a spirit, who chose rather to die than implore her mercy.

"Some time after the admiral's lady fell sick, and, being given over by her physicians, sent word to the Queen that she had something of great consequence to tell her before she died. The Queen came to her bedside, and, having ordered her attendants to withdraw, the Countess returned to her, but too late, the ring from the Earl of Essex, desiring to be excused for not having returned it sooner, since her husband had prevented her. The astounded Queen burst into a furious passion. Shaking the dying Countess in her bed, she cried out vehemently that God might pardon her, but she never could. The Queen flung herself out of the chamber overwhelmed with the utmost grief. She sighed continually for a fortnight, without taking any nourishment, lying in bed entirely dressed and getting up a hundred times at night. At last she died with hunger and with grief, because she had consented to the death of a lover who had applied to her for mercy."

Such is the story, which some historians have embellished and others have denied. Yet a contemporary letter is extant from the English to the Scottish Court stating: "Our Queen is troubled with a rheum in her arm which vexeth her very much, besides the grief she hath conceived for my lord of Essex's death. She sleepeth not so much by day as she used, neither taketh rest by night. Her delight is to sit in the dark, and sometimes, with shedding tears, to bewail Essex." Originally belonging to Lady Frances Devereux, the daughter of Essex, the ring eventually was inherited by the late Lord John Thynne.]

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA.

New Departure of Policy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, MAY 19.

A new departure in railway construction is indicated by the issue of an Edict, recalling Than-Fang from retirement, and appointing him Director-General of the Hu-Kuang railways, together with instructions that all trunk lines shall be built by Government, and all now privately constructed be resumed by the State.

PAYMENT OF M. P.'S.

Bill Postponed.

LONDON, MAY 19.

In a written answer, Mr. Asquith states that he does not propose to deal with the payment of members, by a Bill, this year.

HOWRAH SUICIDE CASE.

Evidence at the Inquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

A judicial inquiry regarding the suicide of Miss De La Crorie was held yesterday by Mr. K. N. Mitra, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah. Mrs. Moss, the wife of a luggage inspector on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, deposed that she knew the deceased and her family at Lucknow. The deceased left Lucknow three years ago and took up an appointment in the Campbell Hospital during which time she was a frequent visitor to her house. The deceased made the acquaintance of Finnerty and became engaged to him. The engagement was broken off and again renewed. The deceased resigning her appointment at the hospital removed to the witness's house on Sunday, and told her that she was going to marry Finnerty. For this purpose the latter had taken ten days' leave. It was either on Sunday or Monday morning that the deceased told her that Finnerty had no intention of marrying her. She was depressed and refused her food. She left at 11-30 saying she was going to get her pay from the hospital, promising to return at 1 o'clock, which she did not do. Mrs. Moss found a letter written by the deceased thanking her for her kindness.

Several other witnesses were examined and then Finnerty deposed that he had burned all her letters except one. This came by post and he refused to receive it. He took leave to marry the deceased. She resigned her post in view of the marriage and he had given her one hundred rupees to make purchases. On the 11th they quarrelled and the engagement was broken off.

The enquiry was then adjourned. The police informed the Magistrate that the Chaplain of Howrah refused Christian burial as it was a case of suicide. Both Mrs. Moss and Finnerty declined to take charge of the body for burial. The matter was, therefore, referred to the Magistrate.

KHULNA GANG CASE OFF-SHOOT.

The Accused Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

At the High Court this morning Justices Casperez and Sharfuddin disposed of a case, which was an offshoot from the Khulna Gang Case recently disposed off at the Special Tribunal. It was alleged that some friends and relatives of the accused in the Gang Case assaulted a typist of the Khulna Collectorate who was a prosecution witness in the Gang Case. The typist failed to identify any assailant. The Police then prosecuted Mooz Kazi and five other young men, friends and relatives of the accused in the Gang Case, who were suspected of having intimidated and assaulted the typist under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code and were bound over. They came to the High Court and their Lordships directed their release and set aside the order of the Magistrate binding them over.

JODHPUR COUNCIL OF REGENCY.

Sir Pertab Singh to Abdicate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 19.

It is understood that Sir Pertab Singh will abdicate the gadi of Idar in favour of his adopted son, Daulat Singh, in order to become the Regent of Jodhpur during the minority of the young Maharajah. The Council of Regency, over which Sir Pertab will preside, will consist of six members. The senior member will be Maharajah Zalim Singh, the brother of Sir Pertab; the second member, Maharajah Futeh Singh of Pokaran; the fourth member, Rai Bahadur Minister Hornam Dass, late Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner of Ajmer; the fifth member, Pandit Shyam Behari Misra, late Settlement Officer in Ajmer; and the sixth will be a finance member yet to be chosen. He will in all probability be a British official. Rai Saheb Lachmi Das will be Secretary to the Council of Regency.

PERSIAN CARAVAN ROUTES.

Still Unsafe for Traders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 19.

Reports from the North-East of Persia shows that there is still much interference by robbers with the traders on the caravan routes through Khorasan. The local Persian officials, even in the neighbourhood of Mashad, seem unequal to restoring complete order.

TOLLYGUNGE NOTE FORGERY CASE.

Sanity of one Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

The Arms Act case against Annada Roy, accused in the Tollygunge Note Forgery case was taken up to-day before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore. Major Oldham, Civil Surgeon, 24-Parganas, deposed to having kept the accused under observation. The witness thought the accused legally sane, capable of distinguishing right and wrong and fit to stand a trial. The defence pleader objected and postponed the cross-examining of Major Oldham and the case was adjourned to the 30th instant.

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CORONATION ROBES AND CORONETS.

By. C. Fox-Davies.

OF LINCOLN'S INN BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Editor of "Armorial Families." Author of "The Complete Guide to Heraldry." "Their Majesties' Court," &c., &c.

THE vestments of the Sovereign, the use of which forms an actual part of the Coronation ceremony are no part of the costume which His Majesty wears on coming to the Abbey. Usually that costume is the official one of the Order of the Garter, but the Coronation vestments proper consist of the Surcoat of crimson satin, the Colobium Sindonis, the Dalmatic, the Stole, and the Mantle.

The Surcoat of crimson satin has openings at the back between the shoulders, on each shoulder, and on the bend of each arm. These openings are tied with crimson taffeta ties, and are for the purpose of the anointing. It is worn over the Colobium Sindonis, which is a white sleeveless garment of soft fine linen to represent the alb of a priest.

The Dalmatic or super-tunica is a long jacket of cloth of gold, with wide pointed sleeves, without any fastening at all. It is heavily embroidered and edged with gold lace.

Then comes the Armilla or Stole, another relic of ecclesiastical costume. It is a band of cloth of gold three inches wide, between five and six feet long, with heavy bullion fringe. It is embroidered with roses, crowns, thistles, shamrocks, and silver eagles and at each end has a cross of St. George.

The Imperial Mantle, or Pall, is of cloth of gold woven in a pattern with the same devices as appear upon the Stole.

On entering the Abbey the King wears a Cap of Estate, and the Queen-Consort a purple robe and circlet. The Cap of Estate is really the emblem of the Sovereign's peerage, and as such is always carried before him at the opening of Parliament by the Marquesses of Winchester, who have the hereditary right to bear it on those occasions. It is not, however, carried at a Coronation, on which occasion, as stated, the King wears it.

The robes of a peer, as such, are confined in effect to the mantle and a coronet, though there is an official garment or surcoat which may be also worn. Uniform is, however, permissible beneath the mantle, and there are few peers who are not entitled to wear some uniform or other, and most adopt this alternative. In due time before the Coronation takes place the Earl Marshal issues formal notice as to the robes and coronets which are to be worn by peers and peeresses, the notice being published in the "London Gazette." It is curious to observe that no orders are published as to the costumes of others than peers and peeresses, and these notices, unvaried in their wording, are the same on each occasion. The notice states that the mantles or robes are to be worn over full court dress, uniform or regimentals. Possibly the reason is that whilst the peers take part in the ceremony, others are there merely as spectators.

The robe or mantle of a peer must be "of crimson velvet, edged with miniver, the cape furred with miniver pure, and powdered with bars or rows of ermine (i.e., narrow pieces of black fur) according to their degree, viz. barons, two rows; viscounts, two rows and a half; earls, three rows; marquesses, three rows and a half; dukes, four rows."

The costume of a peeress leaves much to her own personal taste and inclination, inasmuch as the robes "are to be worn over the usual full court dress."

The "robe or mantle" of a baroness is to "be of crimson velvet, the cape whereof to be furred with miniver pure, and powdered with two bars or rows of ermine (i.e., narrow pieces of black fur) the said mantle to be edged round with miniver pure two inches in breadth and the train to be three feet on the ground."

A viscountess has the same robe, but in her case the train is 1 1-4 yards long, and the cape is powdered with two and a half rows of ermine.

A countess hass three rows of ermine, but the edging is three inches in width, and her train is 1 1-2 yards long.

A marchioness has three and a half rows of ermine an edging four inches in breadth, and a train 1 3-4 yards in length, whilst a duchess has four rows of ermine on her cape, an edging of five inches, and a train two yards in length.

These coronation robes differ from the Parliament robes. Peeresses do not wear robes when they attend Parliament, but on certain occasions peers do and these robes are of scarlet cloth, not velvet, and the distinction between the different grades of the peerage is shown by the guards or bands of fur on the shoulders. Above each "guard" of fur there is a band of gold lace, and the robes are tied up to the left shoulder by a white ribbon. The Parliamentary robes of a baron and viscount are identical, each having two "guards" of plain white fur whereas a duke, marquess, and earl have ermine. The robe of a duke has four "guards" a marquess four on the right side, and three on the left, whilst an earl has three guards on each side. The robes are lined with taffeta.

There is no difference in the design of the coronet of a peer and peeress, but whilst a peer's coronet is large enough to be properly worn as a head covering and is made to fit, the coronet of a peeress is much smaller, and simply rests on the top of the head. But as a matter of fact the peers only carry their coronets until the actual moment when the King is crowned.

All the coronets are of silver-gilt, and it is not permissible to have jewels set in the rims. It is also forbidden to a peer to substitute counterfeit pearls for the silver balls, although as a matter of fact these balls are often spoken of technically as pearls, and actually so described in the Earl Marshal's order to the peeresses. The peeresses, on the other hand, though told to use silver balls to represent the pearls, are not, as the peers are, forbidden to use imitation pearls, and at the last coronation a number of peeresses wore jewelled coronets and imitation pearls. All the coronets of peers and peeresses have caps of crimson velvet turned up with ermine, with a gold tassel on the top. The cap is really the most important part of the coronet, inasmuch as it is the token of the Parliamentary right of peerage, being really the survival of the old "Cap of Estate" which 11 peers alike wore in Parliament. The differentiated coronets are of comparatively modern origin, because until the reign of Charles II barons had no coronet at all, their right to one resting upon a Royal warrant of 12 Charles II. The weird position exists that an Irish baron has no right to any coronet at all. The warrant of King Charles did not relate to Ireland. King James II certainly did issue a warrant to remedy the defect, but it was not until after the date when he was declared by Parliament to have abdicated the throne. On the circlet are the differences between one coronet and another, and in noting these differences it should be remembered that the numbers given relate to the actual coronet, and of course, any representation of it can be only of a part. The coronet of a baron has six silver balls on the rim, set at equal distances, and of a viscount sixteen silver balls set closely together. The coronet of an earl has eight silver balls raised upon points with gold strawberry leaves between the points. The coronet of a marquess has four gold strawberry leaves and four silver balls alternately the latter slightly raised on points above the rim. The coronet of a duke has eight gold strawberry leaves on the rim.

The coronet of the Prince of Wales is of plain silver gilt, having on the rim four crosses patee and four fleurs-de-lis alternately, and rising from two of the crosses patee is a single arch which crosses it. On this is an orb surmounted by a cross. Save that it is not jewelled, and that it has but a single arch instead of two intersecting ones, it is the same shape as St. Edward's crown with which the King is crowned.

The other children or brothers or sisters of a Sovereign use the same coronet, but without the arch: princes and princesses of the blood Royal, being grandchildren of the Sovereign, have a coronet composed of two crosses patee, two strawberry leaves and four fleurs-de-lis alternately whilst more remote princes, being dukes, use a coronet of crosses patee alternately with strawberry leaves.

There is one other form of coronet which will be seen in the Abbey at the Coronation, and that will be worn by Garter, Lyon, Ulster, Clarenceux, and Norroy King-of-Arms; perhaps also by Bath, though his position is curious. The crown of a King-of-Arms is a silver gilt circlet, upon which is inscribed part of the first verse of the 51st Psalm, "Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam misericordiam tuam." On the rim are set sixteen leaves, resembling an oak or acanthus leaf, each alternate leaf being higher than its neighbour. The cap is of crimson satin turned up with ermine, and having a gold tassel at the top.

All the officers of arms, the King's Heralds and Pursuivants wear their tabards of the Royal arms over their full-dress uniform, the tabards of the Kings being of velvet, the Heralds of satin, and the Pursuivants of silk, and in addition the Kings wear gold and the Heralds silver collars of S. S.

Certain Knights of the Garter in that capacity take part in the ceremony of the Coronation. They are all peers, but instead of wearing their robes as peers, they wear the costume and robes of their Order. This is probably the most gorgeous costume of all. It consists of white silk stockings, and white satin doublet and small clothes, and a crimson velvet surcoat. Below the left knee is buckled the Garter, and on the other is a rosette of scarlet and white ribbon. The shoes are white, with huge rosettes, and over all comes the gorgeous dark blue velvet mantle with the device of the order embroidered on the left breast. With its heavily-tasselled gold cords and the gold and enamelled collar and "George," the effect is magnificent.

Of those who are not peers, the costume is the highest that belongs to them, and that in its absolutely full-dress form. The prelates and other clergy have no special Coronation dress, but wear the vestments of their office. The bishops, however, are not allowed to wear mitres. Soldiers and Household officers wear full uniform, and others wear Court dress. But all knights of any order wear the mantle of that order.

The mantle of the Thistle is of green velvet whilst that of St. Patrick is of sky-blue satin, but the members of both the orders are all peers. The mantle of the Bath is of dark red silk lined with white, and of the Star of India of pale blue satin lined with white. The St. Michael and St. George mantle is a Saxon-blue satin, lined with scarlet; and that of the Order of the Indian Empire is purple.

The appearance at the last coronation of a number of Indian princes in these mantles and blazing with jewels was very striking.

PLAGUE IN KARACHI.

City Magistrate Attacked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, MAY 19.

Mr. E. Sands, City Magistrate, Karachi, was removed to the hospital last night from his bungalow in the Civil Lines, suffering, it is believed, from plague. Mr. and Mrs Sands both were inoculated against plague on Monday. Mr. Sands was a close friend of the late Dr. Brooks, whom he helped to nurse and visited his six-room during the latter's illness and was present at the deathbed of Mrs. Brooks. He was well enough to attend the Court on Wednesday.

LATCHMANDASS BANK FAILURE.

More Complaints Filed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 19.

Six more complaints were filed to-day by various persons before the Cantonment Magistrate against the partners of Latchmandass Jodhraj under Sections 416 and 420 of the I.P.C. for alleged cheating as to nearly Rs. 9,000 in hundies and cash.

DEATH OF SHIP'S CHIEF OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 19.

J. Donnely, Chief Officer of the steamer "Angora," which arrived from Calcutta to-day, died of heart failure during the voyage on Wednesday. He had been fourteen years in the B. I. S. N. Co's service, but only a few months on the "Angora" where he was very popular.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Bombay Police Sub-Inspector Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 19.

At the hearing of a case against a Native Christian named Williams for criminal breach of trust respecting the sum of Rs. 51 on account of house rent due to the landlord of the house occupied by the Cantonment Police Inspector which he is alleged to have misappropriated, the Cantonment Magistrate ordered the arrest of Sub-Inspector Ryan of the Bombay City Police and late Inspector of the Harbour Police, Karachi, for complicity in the said offence on Williams the accused stating that the money was taken by Ryan. Sub-Inspector Ryan was released on bail and the hearing of the case was fixed before the District Magistrate on the 22nd instant.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

The case in which Miss Mildred Bateman charged Mr. Abdul Hafiz, Assistant Comptroller-General of Paper Currency, with having assaulted and assaulted her and also with having spat on her face, came on for hearing before the Second Magistrate this afternoon. The complainant, her mother and sister were examined, and the case was adjourned.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 5.

ARGENTINE.

A LARGE BRITISH TENDER.

The Cabinet has signed a decree awarding the contract for the new port works at Buenos Aires to Messrs. Walker and Co. The amount is £5,500,000. The decree was signed after fierce wirepulling and competition, in which the British firms took no part.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

ARMY INCREASE.

It is expected that the Army Bills will shortly be introduced in both the Austrian and the Hungarian Chambers. The chief feature of the measures is the establishment of the annual contingent of recruits at 212,000 men; the present annual contingent is 103,100. A diminution of the period of service by one-third is to be purchased by an increase of more than 100 per cent. in the number of recruits annually enrolled. The present peace strength of the Army is about 340,000; after the Bills are passed it will be not less than 425,000.

A POSTPONED ROYAL VISIT.

King Peter of Servia's projected visit to the Austro-Hungarian Court has been postponed in consideration of the Emperor Francis Joseph's health. It is generally assumed that political considerations had something to do with the hitch. The Austrian "Neue Freie Presse," describing King Peter as a prisoner "of the street and of those elements in his own Ministry which are the hidden leaders of the street or which compete for its favour," observes that he would, perhaps, have been obliged to countermand the visit himself had it not been previously countermanded from Vienna.

EGYPT.

MOSLEMS AND COPTS.

The Coptic agitation has called forth a counter-blast in the shape of the so-called Egyptian, but really Moslem, Congress which opened on Saturday. The president, Riaz Pasha, stringently limited the topics of discussion to the alleged Coptic grievances and to economic and social subjects. The proceedings have been orderly. In the discussion on Saturday, the Coptic claims were clamly refuted and thereafter relegated to the background.

FRANCE.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

The President arrived in Paris, on Sunday from Toulon and Tunis.

THE PARIS SALONS.

The Salon of the Societe des Artistes Francais was opened to the public on Saturday. One of the most striking features of the exhibition is M. Georges Scott's portrait of King George on horseback and in the uniform of a British Field Marshal.

A CHAMPAGNE RIOT.

At the close of a demonstration on Sunday at Bar-sur-Aube in favour of the inclusion of the Aube in the champagne area, a collision occurred between wine-growers and the troops, Colonel de Mitry, of the Second Dragoons, being unhorsed and injured. Several arrests were made.

THE RAILWAY WORKERS.

At the general meeting of the Nord Railway Company on Saturday, it was announced that the Minister of Public Works had been informed that, although in the interest of discipline the dismissed strikers cannot be taken back into the company's service, they will as far as possible, be allowed to draw the pensions to which they are entitled up to the date of their dismissals.

WORKMEN'S PENSIONS.

The preliminary returns of the number of persons bound to contribute and entitled to benefit by the new Workmen's Pensions Law are disappointing to the promoters of the measure. The number of applications in the Paris district has, so far, amounted to only 37, 00—a very small proportion of the total number of prospective beneficiaries. At Dijon only 6,000 applications have been registered out of a total number of 20,000 persons whose calling or economic position brings them under the Pensions Law. At Orleans there have been only 37 persons registered out of a total number of 20,000 who are qualified. At Melun the proportion is 800 out of 4,900, while at Clermont-Ferrand there have been only eight registrations and at Thiers only two. This temporary fiasco of the new Pensions Law is due to the Socialist teaching that the working classes are entitled to claim a pension without contributing a single penny towards the pension fund.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Emperor William will make his usual spring tour in the south of Germany, visiting Carlsruhe, Strassburg, Metz, and Wiesbaden before he proceeds to England on May 15. His Majesty has returned from Corfu.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

The appointment of the Crown Prince to the command of a regiment in the distant province of Danzing has aroused a considerable amount of newspaper gossip. An apparently inspired article in a popular journal, however, praised the appointment, and described the choice as "peculiarly happy, and, indeed equally ideal from military, artistic, commercial, political, hygienic, and agricultural points of view."

A LESSON FROM MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Profiting, perhaps, by the experience of Mr. Lloyd George and the history of "Form 4," the authorities of the German Imperial Treasury assembled at Berlin last week, tax gatherers high and low from all parts of the Empire, to receive a three-days' course of instruction in the mysteries of increment taxation. Some 370 officials of all grades received instruction of the contents of the law, the principal methods of circumventing taxation, and the appropriate remedies.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

The spring manœuvres of the German Navy began on Monday and will last for about a month. Both squadrons of battleships, with all the cruisers and other details of the High Sea Fleet, are taking part. After separate squadron practice, the fleet will unite for joint operations between Skagen, Heligoland, and Cuxhaven. It is announced that new wireless stations are to be established at Swinemunde, Konigsburg, at the mouth of the Elbe, near Tonning, and on the island of Sylt.

AN UNMUZZLING ORDER.

For the first time for many years the 60,000 dogs of Greater Berlin were allowed to go unmuzzled on Monday, when the Police President's repeal of the Muzzling Order took effect.

GREECE.

LARGE BEQUESTS.

According to Athens journals the bequests made to the Greek nation by M. Corgialegno amount altogether to nearly £400,000. Large sums are bequeathed to various hospitals and other charitable institutions, to the observatory in Athens, and for the building of a new prison, as well as for various public works at Argostoli, in Cephalonia, his native island. At the suggestion of King George, he left £40,000 for the Greek fleet. M. Corgialegno's father was a member of the celebrated Philike Hetairia, and a friend of Byron, to whom he gave a contribution of £4,000 for the defence of Missolonghi.

HOLLAND.

THE EXPULSION OF "BOOKMAKERS."

During the debate in the States General on the Bill for combating immorality, several members expressed doubts of the possibility of expelling "bookmakers" from Flushing. They were of the opinion that this would be impossible unless the Minister of Justice violated the secrecy of private correspondence. At the same time, it was urged, some concession might be made to the "bookmakers" for a short time, in that whole families would be affected by the contemplated prohibition.

PERSIA.

THE BRITISH LOAN.

After persistent opposition the British loan passed the Mejlis on Tuesday.

THE PROPOSED BELGIAN RAILWAY.

Our Teheran correspondent states that the British request for an option to construct a railway from Khor Musa to Khoramabad is not made in any sense dependent on the granting of a concession for the Teheran-Khanikin line to Russia. Referring in their reply to the British citation of Nasr-ed-Din Shah's rescript of September, 1888, the Persian Government points out that a postscript to the rescript says:—"It is very clear that no one will be allowed to construct railways in Persia except for purely commercial purposes." Consequently the Government is unable to grant an option to another Government, but it is desirous to see Persian railways constructed; and is willing to negotiate on a commercial basis. The meaning of the reply clearly is that the fact that the option has been asked for in the name of the British Government, and not of British capitalists, does not commend itself to the Persian Government, which desires to proceed to construction by way of a loan, and is not averse from British financial assistance in this direction.

PORTUGAL.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Roman Catholic priests have agreed unanimously to decline the pensions granted by the Separation Law. They affirm their patriotic sentiments, but they expect the Roman faith to be accorded the same measure of liberty and the same privileges as it receives in the United States, Brazil, Switzerland, and other advanced countries.

THE ROYAL FAMILY'S JEWELRY.

The Provisional Government has returned to Queen Maria Pia a diamond necklace of great value which was a gift from the King of Italy, and hence is the Queen's own property. What is deemed to be the property of the nation will be placed in a National Museum.

RUSSIA.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

M. Sazonoff's illness and his probable absence from the capital for a prolonged period have raised the question whether the Foreign Office should remain in temporary charge of M. Neratoff, or whether a new titulary should be appointed. Possibly M. Stolypin will be entrusted with the general direction of foreign affairs pending M. Sazonoff's recovery. On the other hand, it is rumoured that the Tsar's choice of a successor to M. Sazonoff has already been made, and several names are mentioned, including that of M. Timiriazeff.

AN APPROACHING VISIT.

It is announced that the German Crown Prince and Crown Princess will pay a visit to St. Petersburg about the middle of May.

TURKEY.

THE FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

Nine of the leading Malissori chiefs have telegraphed to the Sultan appealing for clemency. The telegram appears to have had no effect on the fighting, and several fresh Turkish reverses have been reported. Attacks are said to have been made on the Turkish troops by combined bodies of Montenegrins and Albanians. Torgut Shevket Pasha is said to have discharged the Bashi-Bazouks from Skutari, ordering them to deposit their arms and ammunition in the citadel. If this report be well founded, one of the worst features of the Turkish operations will have been removed.

THE CABINET.

Hairi Bey, Minister of Evkaf (Pious Foundations) still persists in his determination to resign in spite of Hakki Pasha's unwillingness to accept his resignation. Whether on account of this or for other reasons, rumours of the impending fall of the Cabinet are again rife.

BRITISH GUNS.

The Artillery Commission has returned to Constantinople after an absence of two months. It is understood that the report of the Commission presented to the Minister of Marine is unanimously in favour of the guns of the Armstrong-Vickers system, which are pronounced immeasurably superior to those of Continental manufacturers.

UNITED STATES.

GREAT FIRE IN MAINE.

A fire which started on Sunday evening, in a hay loft and was driven by a strong wind destroyed at least a quarter of the town of Bangor (Maine). The loss is estimated at dols.6,000,000 (£1,200,000). The entire business section of the town was consumed and three persons lost their lives. The problem of housing and feeding the homeless is expected to prove troublesome, as the churches and public buildings are in ruins, while there is scarcely a restaurant, bakery, or grocer's shop standing. Hundreds of homeless persons had to sleep in the streets, and a heavy rain intensified their discomfort.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Eleven persons were killed in a railway accident at Martin's Creek last Friday and between 35 and 40 injured. The train left the rails when travelling at a speed of 50 miles an hour, and the carriages were almost immediately set on fire by burning coals from the engine.

NEW YORK POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. George Dougherty, who for years has been the superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency in New York, has been appointed by the Mayor to succeed Mr. Flynn as Second Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Detective Bureau. He is a man of experience and character, and is likely to do good work if unhampered by political influences. The Grand Jury which has been investigating the charge against the police declares that immediate reform is called for.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

Mr. Hyde, the City Chamberlain of New York, has been indicted for taking bribes. He pleaded not guilty and was admitted to bail. He declares that he is entirely innocent and awaits the outcome of the trial with confidence. The case against him is generally regarded as being technically weak, and a conviction is thought to be improbable.

LORD MINTO ON INDIA.

The Freedom of Edinburgh.

The freedom of the City of Edinburgh was conferred on April 28, on Lord Minto in recognition of the services he has rendered in Canada and in India to the British Empire. Lord Minto was accompanied by Lady Minto and Lord Melgund.

The Lord Provost presented the burgess ticket in a silver casket.

Lord Minto, in the course of his remarks, after warmly acknowledging the honour done him by his fellow-countrymen, said:—

Perhaps I have been fortunate in that the period of my two Administrations has been in both cases somewhat exceptionally full of incident. In neither case was I called upon to deal with State or public affairs which could be fairly called normal. By force of circumstances I have been compelled to take my share in stirring affairs which have left their mark on the history of Canada, of India, and of the Empire. Soon after I went to Canada Great Britian was confronted with the war in South Africa, and the Domonion took that momentous step of sending troops to the assistance of the armies of the mother country, which has done so much to weld together the scattered strength of the Empire. (Cheers.)

The story of the last five years in India, has been full of incident, as you all know, and has attracted the constant attention and watchfulness of the public at home. I am grateful for the opportunity that enabled me to share in the struggle of those five years, for in those years the justice of many Indian claims was recognised (hear, hear)—a recognition entailing much enlargement and much supervision of administrative machinery, alterations in the old order of things and great changes in policy which like all great changes of that description, excited many differences of opinion and called forth not a little criticism. But I am thankful for the share I was able to take in those struggles, in those anxious times full of snags and quicksands as they were, because I believe that those five years saw the inauguration of reforms which will contribute enormously, not only to the peace of the country, but to the strength of the British rule upon which the happiness of India depends. Throughtout those trying times I had no stronger or more loyal supporters than the ruling chiefs and the great territorial magnates of that land. Please do not think that I wish in any way to minimise the difficulties and dangers of the future. They are evident and plenty. Anarchical plots, utterly foreign to Indian tradition and utterly disastrous to the great mass of the Indian people, cannot be allowed to gain a foothold amodg the inflammable material committed to our charge. But there are other, to my mind even greater, difficulties—industrial questions, economical questions, questions of the direction of the education of the rising generation, the safe-guarding the moral as well as the intellectual training of Indian youth. It is on the solution of these questions, and upon the wise and safe acknowledgment of the great political and social movement that is making itself felt throughout Asia that the stability of our rule in India will depend—upon that and upon the sympathy of the rulers for the ruled. We happily know that the answers to those questions rest very largely with the members of that distinguished Indian Civil Service, whose devoted labours and the knowledge of the people among whom their lot has been cast have enabled them to do so much glorious and splendid work for the happiness and welfare of their native fellow-subjects. (Loud cheers.)

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PAY OF THE NORTHERN INDIAN SALT DEPARTMENT.

In the House of Commons on Monday, May 1, Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he will make inquiries as to the present pay of the Northern Indian Salt Department; whether he is aware that the maximum salary of an assistant superintendent is Rs. 175 per mensem, a rate of salary which no mercantile house in India would give to its youngest European assistant, and of a superintendent, after long years, only Rs. 400 per mensem; whether he is aware that the service requires educational and moral and physical qualifications and that its officers are exposed in the discharge of their duties to dangers and inconveniences arising from varying conditions of climate and other causes; and, seeing that the rates of pay have remained practically unaltered for forty-three years, whereas during that period the cost of living in India is more than doubled, whether he will take some steps to ameliorate the conditions mentioned and to bring the pay of this department more nearly into harmony with that enjoyed by members of the kindred services of, say, opium or survey.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is not aware that the salaries and other conditions of service in the Northern India Salt Department are materially inferior to those ruling in other similar departments of the provincial Civil Service in India. The work of most of the officers is of a routine and comparatively unimportant character. To the more important and responsible posts local allowances are attached. In some cases free quarters and in others house rent are given. Superintendents are eligible for promotion to the superior administrative posts. The conditions of the service were carefully examined in 1900, and such changes as were considered necessary were then made. The Secretary of State does not propose to take the action suggested in the question.

BRITISH LOAN TO PERSIA.

On Tuesday, May 2, Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether he would communicate to the House their terms of the proposed British loan through the Imperial Bank to the Persian Government, and any communications which had passed between the British and Persian Governments in relation to this loan; and whether the British Agent in Teheran had exercised any pressure or influence on the Persian Government to accept this loan in preference to a loan from any other quarter?

Sir E. Grey: As regards the first two points, the negotiations in respect of the proposed loan are being conducted exclusively between the Persian Government and the Imperial Bank of Persia, without any intervention on the part of his Majesty's Government. As regards the last point, Sir George Barclay reports that he has never at any time pressed the Persian Government to accept a loan from the Imperial Bank of Persia in preference to others, nor has he used his influence in this sense. He has, however, informed the Persian Government that his Majesty's Government could not support a scheme which would be prejudicial to the interest of the Imperial Bank.

BRITISH EXPEDITION TO PERSIA.

Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether his attention had been called to the statement of the Persian Foreign Minister in Teheran that the British expedition to the Persian Gulf had not been undertaken by arrangement with the Persian Government; that it would only act by sea; whether, as stated to the House, the expedition was undertaken in pursuance of an agreement with the Persian Government; if so, whether he would lay upon the table the terms of that agreement; and whether it was intended that the expedition should land at two points on the coast of Persia, and undertake military operations in the interior of Persia.

Sir E. Grey: I have seen in the papers the statement to which the hon member refers. The expedition was undertaken in pursuance of the authority given by the Persian Government some years ago to his Majesty's ships to police Persian waters in order to suppress the illicit traffic in arms. I do not propose to lay papers on the subject, nor can I undertake to make public the plan of operations but I may state that it is only intended to land men when it is necessary in connection with those operations. The Persian Government were informed of the expedition.

Mr. Dillon: May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether the agreement with the Persian Government alluded to included a provision to land troops for an expedition into the interior?

Sir E. Grey: I think the question of actually landing troops was not included in the original arrangements that were made, but it is quite impossible for his Majesty's Government to remain absolutely passive while a large illicit traffic in arms takes place. (Cheers.)

RIOTING AT CANTON.

On Wednesday, May 3, in reply to Mr. Houston, Mr. McKenna said: The river gunboats Moorhen and Robin have been at Canton since April 28. The destroyer Handy and the gunboats Bramble and Britomart are held in readiness at Hongkong. The Commander-in-Chief, in telegraphing to-day, states that the situation is not serious, the outbreak during the night of April 27 having been crushed before news of it was received, and that his Majesty's Consul-General considers further protection is not required. According to our information, the German gunboat Iltis and the United States sloop Wilmington left Hongkong on May 1 for Canton.

Mr. Houston: Arising out of that answer, which is exceedingly satisfactory, may I express regret that the Admiralty was not equally efficient recently in connection with Lorenzo marques.

THE RISING IN SOUTHERN CHINA.

On Thursday, May 4, in answer to Mr. Byles Sir E. Grey said: His majesty's Consul-General at Canton reported on May 3, on the authority of the Viceroy, that order had been completely restored in the city and throughout the province. The Consul-General had previously reported that all Europeans were safe. On the same date his majesty's Consul-General at Hankow reported that, so far as he was aware, all was quiet in that neighbourhood and that there had been no talk of a revolutionary movement.

RAILWAY CONCESSION IN SOUTHERN PERSIA.

In reply to Mr. Dillon, Sir E. Grey said: His Majesty's Government have applied to the Persian Government for an option to construct a railway in South-Western Persia with British capital, but I am not in a position, in the present stage of the negotiations, to make any statement regarding the terms of the application or the nature of the reply.

The Earl of Ronaldshay: Did the Government make the application for a concession on behalf of a syndicate or on their own behalf?

Sir E. Grey: The request was made for an option for a railway to be constructed with British capital.

NOTICES OF MOTION, QUESTIONS, &c.

EAST INDIA INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Montagu.—Address for return of the net income and expenditure of British India, under certain specified heads, for the eleven years from 1899-1900 to 1909-10.

THE NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Sir Seymour King.—To ask the Under Secrtary of State for India, if he will state what improvements, if any, were introduced into the conditions of service of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department in 1900 and whether the principal changes consisted in a reduction of salaries in face of a recommendation by the Public Service Commission to the contrary.

MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE EASTERN CROWN COLONIES.

Col. Yate.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether the revenue and military contributions of the Eastern Crown Colonies in 1909 were, if stated in pounds sterling, approximately as follows:—Hongkong, revenue £673, 00, military contribution £121,000; Straits Settlements, revenue £871,000, military contribution £158,000; Ceylon revenue £2,544,000, military contribution £86,000; whether, owing to the present regulations governing the military contributions of these Crown Colonies, while the revenue of Ceylon was nearly three times that of the straits Settlements, the military contribution of the former was only little more than half that of the latter; whether, while the lesser Crown Colonies pay a contribution of twenty per cent. of their revenue minus certain deductions, the contribution of Ceylon only actually amounts to about four per cent of the revenue, less sanctioned deductions; and whether, if Ceylon contributed in the same proportion as the other Crown Colonies her defence cont ibution would not be nearly £40,000 per annum more than at present; whether, in view of the flourishing financial condition of Ceylon, the advantage the Crown Colony has long enjoyed in comparison with the other Eastern dependencies in the matter of expenditure on armaments, and the protection which it obtains from the armaments of other Crown Colonies and of India, he will consider the advisability of revising the regulations which govern the contribution of Ceylon in the interests, as regards future defensive requirements, of the Eastern dependencies generally and of their large sea-borne trade; and whether, if due regard be paid to the strategical position and other qualifications of Ceylon as a central naval base, this could be effected without detriment to the prosperity and further development of the Crown Colony itself.

EDUCATION OF EURASIANS.

The Movement at Home.

At a reception of the delegates of the All-India Committee by the National Council of Free Churches given on May 2, by Sir J. Compton-Rickett, the following resolution, proposed by the Rev. F. B. Meyer and seconded by the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, was unanimously adopted:—

"That this meeting, summoned under the auspices of the Evangelical Free Church Council, having heard the statements of the deputation presenting the claims of the children of Anglo-Indians to a more extended and efficient system of education, commends the objects which the deputation seeks to promote to the warm sympathy and generous assistance of the Evangelical Free Churches of the country."

The following appeal has been issued by the All-India Committee:—

The All-India Committee, representing the school established by the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, and the Evangelical Free Churches of Great Britain for the European and Eurasian Community in all the Provinces of India, appeals to the people of this country for a fund of not less than £250,000. The Committee, after careful investigation, considers that this amount is essential to meet immediate educational needs in order that the children of this important community may be trained to represent worthily our race and religion before their Hindoo and Mahomedan fellow-subjects. It is proposed with the fund that is to be raised:—

(1) To provide adequate salaries for teachers; (2) to increase the number of qualified teachers; (3) to provide facilities in India for training teachers; (4) to bring out qualified teachers to India until the training colleges to be founded shall have made such a course unnecessary; (5) to provide opportunities for University education for promising students; (6) to improve the curricula of existing schools, especially in respect of science and manual training; 7 to found scholarships to assist deserving students at different stages of their education.

In administering this interdenominational fund the joint action of the co-operating bodies will be maintained without any sacrifice of denominational principles. The Central Committee will act through provincial interdenominational committees which have already been formed. We believe that this union of so many branches of the Christian Church in a common educational effort both expresses and is calculated to promote Christian unity; that the needs which have brought the various denominations together in this effort are real and urgent; and that the scheme is sound and practical and will result in economy of administration. Five delegates have come and eight associate delegates will soon arrive from India to plead for the money that is required. We heartily and unreservedly commend them and their cause on the grounds of common humanity, of religious duty, and of political expediency. A gift of £50,000 has been received by the Central Committee and another gift of £5,000 has been contributed to the general fund in England. Further contributions may be sent to Sir Capel Wolsely, Bart., 157, 158, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W., hon. treasurer of the fund.

The bankers for England are Messrs. Barclay and Co., 54 Lombard Street, E. C.

We are, &c.,

John B. Armagh,	Lansdowne,
George Birdwood,	J. Scott Lidgett,
Charles Brown,	A. F. London,
Randall Cantuar,	F. B. Meyer,
Curzon,	Minto,
Cosmo Ebor,	J. Campbell Morgan,
Elgin,	Roberts,
A. H. L. Fraser,	J. E. C. Welldon.
John H. Kennaway,	

Lord Kitchener of Khartoum has joined the committee of the Education Fund for Europeans and Eurasians in India.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—May 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major E D W Greig, IMS, B
Major G Y C Hunter, I M S B
Capt A P Sandeman, I A B
Mr W J Keith, B Cov
Mr W A C grave, B Cov
Mr W N Delevingne, B Cov
Mr a F House, B Cov
Mr L O Clarke, B Cov
Mr J Reid, B Cov
Mr A H Vernede, B Cov
Mr C F Payne, B Cov
Mr F R Roe, B Cov
Mr A E Martineau, B Cov
Mr E B H Panton, B Cov
Mr R Sheepshanks, B Cov
Mr C B Bayley, B
Mr W Brewley, B
Mr C E Briscoe, B
Mr E Earle, B
Mr H J Bore, B
Mr P S Corbould, B
Mr A H Bis, B
Mr P H Clutterbuck, B
Mr W E G belcher, B
Mr C H Hutton, B
Mr R M Beadon, B
Dr C Banks, B
Mr W G Bason, B
Sir C E Fox, B
Mr A W Fremantle, B
Mr G E Hudges, B
Mr W Pasley, B
Mr C E Lloyd, B
Mr C W Waddington, O I E, B
Mr C A von V Malcolm, B
Mr F W Roberts, B
Mr O J Sykes, B
Mr F R Lee B
Mr R E Purves, B
Mr D S Robertson, B
Mr W Swain, B
Mr C W Smyth, B
Mr T A L Scott O'Connor, B
Mr E E Leicester, B
Mr W C Macpherson, C S I, B
Mr G G B Taylor, B
Mr W M Mather, B
Mr C A G Rivaz, B
Rev G A C Bell, B
Mr C E Odgers, M
Mr E S Lovelock, M
Mr A C Langston M
Mr T A Whitehead, M
Mr L C Cramp, Bo Cov
Mr W W Drew, Bo Cov
Mr P W Morle, Bo Cov
Miss E Corkery, Bo
Mr L S Osmaston Bo
Mr D A Thomson, Bo
Mr R S Pearson, Bo
Major-Gen H T Mahon, C B, D S O
Brig-Gen C R W Pirie
Brig-Gen G A Cookson
Brig-Gen H D'U Keary
Col W H Dobbie, A Q M G 7th Dn
Lieut Col T G Pococke, A R D
Lieut Col H C B Dunn, 106 M L I
Lieut-Col R F R Formby, Mad Vol Gds
Lieut Col R C Lye, D S O, 34 Prs
Major A W Chitty, 126 Bal
Major E M Hughes, 14 Lrs
Major W T Digby, R E
Major F W Hallowes, D T O
Major F C Lane, R A
Major M Williamson, 21 Punj
Major L Campbell, 89 Punj
Major F A Andrew, 12 Prs
Major L H Baldwin, 1-8 G R
Capt R S J Anderson, I A
Capt G C B Loch, R E
Capt A G P Cochran, 40 Pathans
Capt E G Saxton, 1 Lrs
Capt G C Denton, 12 Prs
Capt J A P Matson, STC
Capt E M Mayne, A R D
Capt W A S Walker, 46 Punj
Capt W S Crasier, 8 Cav
Capt M B Webb, S T C
Capt W B Roberts, 101 Gren
Capt W L Trafford, I M S
Capt F Adams, 28 Lt Cav
Capt W K Bourne, 2 Lrs
Capt F G Porter, 17 Inf
Lieut P T Emerton, 1-39 Garh
Lieut L A Bartlett, R E
Lieut H F P Hornsby, 5 Cav
Lieut C R Watson, 28 Punj
Lieut A H Parsons, 9 G R
Lieut S Perry, R A
Lieut R C Duncan, 2-5 G R
Lieut C A Bignell, 4 Raj
Lieut C E Edmonds, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt E O Thurston, I M S, 17 days
Mr J K Roberton, B, 14 days
Mr E O'Nash, B 6 mo M C
Rev F W Martin, B, 4 mo M C
Mr C A Levett Yeats B, 6 mo
Mr H E Stapleton, B 1 mo
Mr E H Jones, M, 4 mo M C
Mir Sultan Mubiuddin, M 4 mo M C
Mr E Wilkin, Bo, 5 mo M C
Major W M Guthrie-Smith, 10 G R, 6 mo M C
Capt H G Stiles-Webb, I M S, 17 days
Capt J Livesay, 102 Gren, 3 days
Capt W E Home, I A, 3 mo M C
Lieut N D Place, 8 Raja 5 mo M C
Lieut K R McClon hlin 12 Sikhs, 5 mo M C
Lieut F J H B Hutchinson, R I M, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr G C Browne, B
Dr M A Stein, B
Capt F W Cragg, I M S, M

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

Committe Stage Reached.

Monday, May 1.

When discussion of the Parliament Bill in Committee in the House of Commons was resumed, the Government made a somewhat important concession. The second clause was under discussion, the clause which proposes that a Bill passed by the Commons in three successive sessions within two years from its introduction shall be passed into law, notwithstanding the fact that the Lords have not consented to it. Mr. Goldman moved that the second clause should be altered so that instead of the two years' interval commencing from the introduction of a measure it should commence after the first passage of the Bill through the Commons had been completed. This would, of course, considerably extend the time of delay. Mr. Asquith compromised. He was willing that the two years should begin to run from the second reading of the Bill instead of from its introduction.

Mr. Balfour, while admitting that this was an important concession, pointed out that logically the date from which the period should run should be that of the first third reading. However, in view of the concession, the Opposition would not press their amendment. From the Ministerial side of the House a protest was raised by Mr. Morrell, who complained that, though there might be good reasons for the concession, the Prime Minister had not explained them satisfactorily. Mr. Goldman's amendment having been withdrawn, Mr. Asquith moved an amendment giving effect to the concession, and it was agreed to.

Mr. W. Peel proposed an amendment that only one measure in a session should be dealt with under the Parliament Bill. To this Mr. Asquith objected that the effect would be to limit the operation of the new machinery to two Bills in the lifetime of a Parliament, and the amendment was defeated by 270 to 187. Mr. J. A. Peace then moved that in respect of the remaining words of the clause the Chairman should be empowered to select amendments for consideration, and the motion was carried by 221 votes against 111. A large number of amendments were passed over by the Chairman. Mr. Cave's amendment (which was selected under the "kangaroo" closure) that when Bills were sent back to the Lords in the second or third session the other House should be empowered to make amendments in the shape of suggestions, elicited a reply from Mr. Churchill, who said that without pledging themselves to adopt the hon. and learned member's idea, the Government would consider it. Mr. Asquith afterwards confirmed the Home Secretary's promise, and the amendment was then withdrawn.

Just before eleven o'clock Mr. Hope moved an amendments to the effect that the King should have power by Order in Council to suspend for four months the operation of any Bill affected by the clause.

Mr. Balfour expressed the view that the change proposed by Mr. Hope was too great to be effected in committee on a Bill. He advised Mr. Hope to withdraw his amendment. "If this amendment means anything," said Mr. Asquith, "it means that the Crown, by its own personal act, the occupant of the throne, on his own personal initiative and authority, against the advice of his Ministers, shall revive the veto which has been extinct 300 years in order to prevent the suspension of the veto of the House of Lords." Mr. Hope withdrew the amendment. Immediately afterwards, amendments to the clause being disposed of, the Prime Minister moved to report progress, and the House rose.

Tuesday, May 2.

As soon as the House had gone into Committee, Mr. S. Roberts rose to move that the second clause should be struck out of the Parliament Bill. This was in effect to propose the rejection of the most controversial portion of the measure.

Mr. H. W. Forster calling attention to the perils involved in this legislation, argued that the result of abolishing the Lords' absolute veto would be to endow a Prime Minister with supreme powers. In the course of his speech, he repeated a question which had been asked by the Leader of the Opposition on a former occasion. Why did the Secrtary of State for Foreign Affairs absent himself from these debates. Until Monday the right hon. gentleman had not recorded a single vote in favour of any of the provisions of the second clause. Surely this abstention from participation in the proceedings was surprising.

Understanding that the member for the Sevenoaks Division was hinting at differences in the Cabinet, Mr. Churchill at once stated with much emphasis that there was no ground whatever for the suggestion that there was a division of opinion among Ministers.

After other speeches, which necessarily travelled over familiar ground, had been delivered, the Home Secretary began a vigorous defence of the Government's policy with a confession that in the address referred to he had written the ordinary claptrap which in those days was indulged in by Conservative candidates, and which he added with a smile did duty still. He denied absolutely that Home Rule was the cause of the great Constitutional change which the Bill would bring about. What had rendered the change necessary was the legislative deadlock due to the action of the Lords. In three consecutive Parliaments there had been a substantial majority in favour of certain measures, and he gave as examples Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, and the abolition of plural voting. These Bills the Liberal Party had been unable to pass. Further, the education controversy had not been settled and the Government had been unable to remedy the grievances of the class affected by the legislation of the Unionists, and individuals were still being sent to prison under a law which the great majority of their countrymen had determined should be repealed. There had, in short, been a complete paralysis of the Constitution. If the Liberal Party were to remain in a state of pupilage, and continued to be unable to pass any measures except such as the Conservative Party could be induced to agree to, the Sovereign would have to select his advisers from a single party in the State, a frightful instability would be introduced into our institutions, and the harmony and security of our national life would be threatened. He claimed for the Government that their remedy for the state of things which the Lords had brought about was moderate. The second clause of the Bill secured the predominance of the Commons, but did not secure absolute equality between parties, and Liberals would still be under severe disabilities should the Lords use their power of delay vexatiously and harshly. It was necessary that a reform of the chamber that had this power should follow as a complement of the measure before the House. That, however, lay in the future; whether in the near or distant future no one could say, he added, amid derisory Opposition cheers. But in any case this clause must first become law; it was the essential preliminary to a further advance in Constitutional reform. "At present he said, amid cheers, "we, the Liberal Party, can propose; but you, the Opposition, pronounce; we can argue, but you decide."

The Leader of the Opposition, whose speech was full of fine irony, did not traverse the statement made by Mr. Churchill that the Liberal Party had wished to effect changes in the Constitution a good many years ago, for he remembered the policy of "filling up the cup." At the same time, he did not believe that the Parliament Bill would ever have been brought it had it not been for the mixed threatening and cajolery of the Nationalist Party. Cries of dissent being raised by supporters of the Government, Mr. Balfour retorted that it was notorious that the Government relied on the support of Mr. Redmond for their existence, and that the cardinal policy of that member's party was Home Rule. The Government existed of the sufferance of a party that owed them allegiance. Commenting Mr. Churchill's declaration there had been a complete legislative deadlock for several years, he affirmed that the Liberal measures which had been defeated by the Lords since 1906, were not measures of which the party would have boasted, had they become enactments. They would rather have been passed over in discreet silence in speeches to Liberal electors. The Government had not been successful with all their measures, even in the Commons, and he reminded them of the fate of their Irish Councils Bill. Then they had introduced three inconsistent Education Bills. Would the Government have boasted of any one of them if it had passed into law? Would they have boasted in Lancashire of their treatment of Voluntary schools? He ridiculed the idea that the country was anxiously awaiting a Bill for the abolition of plural voting unaccompanied by a redistribution of seats. The history of the Lords over a long period showed clearly that the deadlock in legislation was imaginary. The controversies between the two Houses had not exceeded in number the controversies that habitually occurred in democratic countries which had two Chambers. The House of Commons would not, in his opinion, be in the least danger of losing its predominance if things were allowed to remain as they were, but he warned the Government that if they should set up a second elective Chamber that predominance would be threatened seriously. The measure under consideration being an interim Bill, what was wanted was something that would give stability to our institution, and make it impossible for a small minority of the Commons to carry out some great irreversible Constitutional change against the wishes of the people. Men who pulled down part of a house were bound to take care that the temporary structure they erected in the place of what had been demolished was weatherproof. "You" he said, pointing to the Treasury Bench, "you are erecting this hovel of yours for some quite unknown period. Put off the reform of the House of Lords if you wish, but do not leave us in the meantime without a Second Chamber at all. You have no right to do that." Continuing, he called the measure an "ad hoc "Bill brought in merely to enable Ministers to carry measures they wished to carry. It was not, he declared, a measure for the improvement of the Constitution. He sat down amid loud cheers.

Soon after the closure was enforced, and the clause as amended was carried by 299 votes against 195.

Then the third clause providing that any certificate of the Speaker given under the Bill shall be conclusive, and shall not be questioned in any Court of law, was carried after amendments had been unsuccessfully moved, the closure being again resorted to. The debate on the fourth clause, which reaffirms the existing rights and privileges of the Commons, was abruptly terminated by a motion which excluded from consideration outstanding amendments. The motion was resented by the Opposition who uttered the usual cries of protest, "Gag" predominating. The clause was ordered to stand part of the Bill by 285 votes against 158.

The fifth clause, which sanctions quinquennial Parliaments, was also passed.

THE BILL REPORTED.

Wednesday, May 3.

In Committee on the Bill, Mr. Barnes moved to omit from the preamble all reference to the intention to substitute for the House of Lords a "Second Chamber constituted on a popular basis. Mr. Asquith said the Government would be false to their pledges and professions if they accepted the amendment. He stated that, if time permitted, the Government would propose a Lords' Reform Bill within the lifetime of the present Parliament. Mr. Balfour held that the Second Chamber ought not to be on perfect equality with the first Chamber, and therefore ought not to be fully representative. There ought also to be power in special cases of ascertaining the opinion of people regarding Bills. The amendment was rejected by 218 votes to 47. Other amendments having been disposed of, the preambel was passed. By 265 votes to 147 it was agreed to report the Bill as amended to the House.

THE CORONATION.

Foreign Royal Visitors.

Germany will be represented at the Coronation by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess. Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia will come to England as unofficial visitors. There will be deputations from the regiments of which King George and Queen Mary respectively are colonels-in-chief and from the German Navy, of which King George is a "la suite." The suite of the Crown Prince will be Field-Marshal von Plessen, Admiral von Usedom, Count von Bismarck-Bohlen, Controller of the Household, and Capt. Edler von der Planitz, personal aide-de-camp. Countess Wedel will accompany the Crown Princess as Lady-in-Waiting. The army deputations will be:—From the First Dragoon begiment of the Guard, Lieut.-Col. von Bareusprung, Capt. Count zu Dohna Lauck, and First Lieut. von Martius; from the Rhenish Cuirassier Regt. No 8, Col. Heidhorn, Capt. von Messling, and First Lieut. Jonkert Renndtop; and from Queen Mary's Regt of Pomeranian Hussars, Major Baron von Barnekow, Capt. von Poncet, and Lieut. von Thielmann. The Navy will be represented by Vice-Admiral Corper and Commander Carl von Muller.

The Infante Fernando

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, May 2.

The King has approved of the following promotions of Officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Subordinate Medical Department :—

Indian Army.

Major to be Lieut-Col—A T Rowlandson, Commandant, 126th Beloochistan Infantry Jan 16.

Capt to be Major—H Stewart, Political Employ, March 15.

Lieuts to be Capts—H C Boys, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry P W Elliott, 20th Duke of Cambridges Own Infantry Brownlow's Punjabis; M E Sinclair, 99th Deccan Infantry; E Magniac, 27th Punjabis; F Curtis, 19th Lancers Fane's Horse); C D Roe, 4th Goorkha Rifles; H B Renny, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, Jan 18; C G Ransford, 9th Bhopal Infantry Jan 20; D S Orchard, 8th Goorkha Rifles Jan 29; A F Bone, 76th Punjabis, March 11 ; E W H Marsh, 13th Rajputs, the Shekhawati Reg March 21.

Indian Medical Service.

To be Col—Lieut-Col D St J D Grant Jan 1; Col Grant's tenure of appointment will reckon from March 14.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

Sen Assist Surgs and Hon Lieuts to be Sen Assist Surgs with the hon rank of Capt—G W Davis seconded, D R Davies seconded, C H Orman Jan 23.

First-class Assist Surgs to be Sen Assis Surs with the hon rank of Lieut—P McCarthy seconded, W R Durham Dec 26, C W E Kerr seconded, First-Class Assistant Surgeon supernumerary Senior Assistant Surgeon and Hon Lieut J Lee is absorbed in the establishment of his rank Jan 23.

The King has approved of the admission of the undermentioned officers to the Indian Army from the Unattached List :—

Sec Lieuts to be Sec Lieuts—B Christie Officiating Double Company Officer, 32nd Sikh Pioneers Jan 6; A H Williams, Officiating Squadron Officer, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse ; L E Barton, Double Company Offices, 30th Punjabis Dec 4 ; A H Wildman, Double Company Officer. 130th King George's Own Baloochis Jacob's Rifles, Dec 23 ; G O De R Channer, Double Company Officer, 7th Goorkha Rifles, Dec 24 ; C R S Pitman, Double Company Officer, 27th Punjabis, Dec 23. L B Rundall, Double Company Officer, 1st King George's Own Goorkha Rifles the Malaun Reg, Dec 31; J McKenzie Anderson, Double Company Officer, 109th Infantry Dec 24; P R Quayle, Double Company Officer, 127th Queen Mary's Own Belooch Light Infantry Dec 5; H H R Deane, Officiating Double Company Officer, 64th Pioneers, Dec. 31, G W B Scratton, Squadron Officer, 19th Lancers Fane's Horse Jan 7; A G Ogilvy, Officiating Doub'e Company Officer, 38th Dogras Dec. 31; L V. Hoyne-Fox, Double Company Officer, 120th Rajputana Infantry, Dec. 23; G D Ozanne, Double Company Officer, 99th Deccan Infantry Dec. 5 ; G St J Richardson, Double Campany Officer, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, Dec 27; C Y G Skipworth, Officiating Squadron Officer, 17th Cavalry, Dec 23; W H L O'Neill, Officiating Double Company Officer, 51st Sikhs Frontier Force, Jan 3; E H B Ozanne Officiating Double Company Officer, 121st Pioneers, Dec 23; M H C Conybeare, Double Company Officer, 114th Mahrattas Dec 5; H C Perram, Double Campany Officer, 84th Punjabis Dec 4 ; H G Burridge, Double. Company Officer, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs Dec 31.

The King has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments.

Indian Army.

Major C A W Ford, March 26.

Indian Medical Service.

Col C H Beatson, C B March 27, Col W A Quayle April 30; Lieut-Col H P Dimmock April 15; Lieut-Col M J Kelawala April 16.

Indian Army Departments.

Assistant Commissary and Hon Lieut G J Turner, Jan 31.

The King has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army to the temporary Half-pay List:—Major J C D Pinney, April 15; Capt J H Henderson May 1.

The following appointments have been made in India:—

Army Headquarters Staff.

Adjutant-General's Branch.

To be D A A G—Major C C Newnham, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, vice Major G R Cassels 35th Sikhs Feb 13.

Military Works Branch.

To be Inspector of Machinery—Major C H H Nugent, R E, vice Lieut-Col F Baylay, R E, Feb 17.

Divisional Staff.

To be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade Brevet Major R D Narjori banks, 107th Pioneers, vice Major C C Newnham, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, Feb 19.

Personal Staff.

To be A D C Major Gen Sir R I Scallon, K C I E, C B, D S O, Commanding Burma Division—Capt A J M Binny, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers Skinner's Horse, Feb 11.

Note—The notification of Capt H C Herbert's appointment, contained in the " London Gazette " of April 11, is hereby cancelled.

War office, May 2.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col F Hacket-Thompson, C B, from the Half-pay List, to command a District, vice Col G W H Pain, C B, whose tenure of that appointment has expired April 21; Major M D Graham, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf, to be Assist Military Secretary to Gen. Lord Methuen, G C B, G C V O, C M G, Commanding-in Chief in South Africa, vice Major G J Fitzgerald, M V O, Royal Horse Guards, who has resigned that appointment, April 1; Major C F Moores, D S O, the Army Service Corps, to be a Deputy Assist Director at the War Office, vice Lieut Col C M Jiyan, the Army Service Crops, who has vacated that appointement on promotion April 20; Major R H K Butler the Dorsetshire Reg to be a General Staff Officer 2nd Grade vice Lieut-Col W Campbell, D S O placed on the Half-Pay List; Lieut H R M Howard the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own to be an Assist Superintendent of Gymnasia vice Lieut H Ellershaw the Manchester Reg whose tenure of that appointment has expired April 24.

Establishments.

Inspection Staff—Lieut District Officer F Amery R A to be an Assist to the Chief Inspector vice Qrmr and Hon Lieut F Rowland R A whose tenure of that appointment has expired April 21.

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards—Capt Lord J S Cavendish, D S O, to be Major April 12.

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys—Lieut F A U Pickering, an Adjt of Yeomanry, to be Capt under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, Sec Lieut H D Pender to be Lieut, April 10.

4th Queen's Own Hussars—Lieut L H Cripps resigns his commission May 3.

8th King's Royal Irish Hussars—Capt H F Partrige resigns his commission, May 3.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers—Capt H F Wood retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, May 3.

10th Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars—Capt A E Parker retires on retired pay, to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, May 3.

18th Queen Mary's Own Hussars—Capt J W Lichtenberg, D S O, is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army: Lieut G H Anderson to be Capt Sec Lieut P L C Haslam to be Lieut March 24.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Major W B Emery is seconded for service with Territorial Artillery, April 12, Capt D W Roberts is placed temporarily onthe Half-pay List on account of ill-healh April 23, The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts:—The Hon H R Scarlett, and to remain seconded, H C Wray, and to remain seconded, R H D Tompson, D S O, April 1, Lieut K G Bittleston retires on retired pay under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, May 3.

Royal Garrison Art—Capt I S Cobbe is seconded for service with the Indian Mountain Artillery March 14. The promotion of the undermentioned Lieuts to the rank of Capt is ante-dated as follows : —R D A Anderson, and to remain seconded, E Miles March 14 ; C F C Page, G S Burton, and to remain seconded March 15 ; M D Wall, March 17; A M Mathews, March 18, The undermentioned Lieut to be Capts :—J Morrison, and to remain seconded, R S Lacy, March 30, Lieut B J Gwynn retires on retired pay, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 ; Lieut W M Congreve resigns his commission, May 3. Super Lieut T F P Morgan is restored to the establishment April 18. The undermentioned Lieuts are seconded :—G H Pengelley, for service with the Supply and Transport Corps in India, Jan 17 ; C G F Davidson, for service on the Staff April 1; H W T Smith, for service as an Adjt of Special Reserve Artillery, April 18.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieuts :—E L Marris April 1 ; and R E Dewing, April 5.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut Z MacDougall is seconded for special extra regimental employment April 7.

Coldstream Guards—Capt G P Dawnay, D S O, M V O resigns his commission Infantry May 5.

The Royal Scots Lothian Reg—Capt L K Smith D S O is seconded for service with the Egyptian army; Brevet Major A J G Mair from Super. Capt to be restored to the establishment March 23.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Reg—Second Lieut. J F B Morrel M V O to be Lieut. april 12.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Reg—The undermentioned Lieut Cols on completion of their periods of service in command of battalions are placed on the Half-pay List—C T Shiplep April 29 F H Cox, D S O May 3. The undermentioned majors to be Lieut-Cols G L B du Maurier, D S O april 29; N R McMhon, D S O May 3.

The East Yorkshire Reg—Capt T A Headlam is seconded for service on the Staff; Super Capt F H Lock is restored to the establishment March 3.

The Bedfordshire Reg—Lieut H W Inglis retires on retailed pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 May 3.

The Royal Irish Reg—Capt C J Burke is seconded while employed with the Air Battalion, Royal Engineers; Super Capt R Martin is restored to the establishment March 11.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Super Lieut the Hon. J Boyle is restored to the establishment April 7.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt R N Phillips is seconded for service as an Adjt of Territorial Infantry April 11.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Reg—Capt R E maffett to be major Feb 24.

The Border Reg—Capt H W Grubb is seconded for service on the Staff April 1; Super Lieut J W Charnley is restored to the establishment April 5.

The Royal Sussex Reg—Lieut H H L'Estrange resigns his commission May 3.

The Dorsetshire Reg—Second Lieut W B Algreo to be Lieut April 1.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Reg—Lieut-Col R N Gamble, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List ; Major E Feetham to be Lieut-Col April 30; Super Lieut M L Slaughter is restored to the establishment April 1.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf—The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieutes:—G de Houghton, W H Brooke April.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Reg—The undermentioned Second Lieute to be Lieuts :—L L Pargitser March 9; A L Cooper-Key April 1.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieuts:—C A Grazebrook A D Thursby April 1.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wilishiet Reg—The undermentioned Second Lieuts:—J M Ponsford, A H Bleckly April 1.

The York and Lancaster Reg—Major C H Kekewich retires ou retired pay; Lieut G H Justice is removed from the Army, his Majesty having no further occasion for his services May 3.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's—Capt C I Stockwell is seconded for service as an Adjt of Territorial Infantry April 6.

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut G H S Fowke to be Capt Second Lieut W A F Sandeman to be Lieut March 9

The Queens Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut E Cameron resigns his commission May 3 The undermentioned Second Lieut to be Lieut.—H C Methuen A Y G-Thomson April 1.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Capt F C Dundas to be Major April 18.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt G N Cory, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff April 2

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consorts Own—The undermentioned Second Lieut to be Lieuts—W R Stewart G H Phipps-Hornby April 1.

The Army Service Corps.

Capt R C Jellicoe is seconded for service as Adjt of Tritorial Army Service Corps Capt D M oakes is retored to the establishment April 1 ,Capt H O Knox is seconded for service under the Colonial Office April 13 Qrmr and Hon Lieut H Stubbs retires on retired pay May 3

Army Medical Service

Royal Army Medical Corps—Major W C Poole M B, retires on retired pay May 3; Capt C J Eoppinger, M B, from the Indian Medical Service, to be Capt March 31; Lieut W H S Burney, from the seconded list, is restored to the establishment April 1.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Lieut W I Macauley to be Capt March 6.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Sister Miss E M Goard resigns her appointment May 1; Staff Nurse Miss M McNaughtan resigns her appointment May 3 The undermentioned Staff Nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods or provisional service having expired:—Miss G L Bentley, Miss M C Corbishley, Miss D C Isaacson, Miss B Jackson; Miss C V E Thomson to be Staff Nurse provisionally April 18.

Army Ordnance Department.

Capt T E Hesketh, 2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays, Ordnance Officer 4th Class, is retained for permanent service, and removed from his regiment under the provisions of Articles 372 and 373 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 April 29, Capt S G Leslie, Royal Marine Artillery. to be an Ordnance Officer, 4th Class April 13.

Memoranda.

Major-Gen R H Mahon C B C S I retires on an Indian pension, Col temporary Brig-Gen A Wilson, C B Commanding 15th Infantry Brigade, to be Major-Gen May 1 Col temporary Brig Gen F W P Angelo Indian army, a Brigade Commander, to be major-Gen Feb 17 Lieut Col A L Lynden-Bell C M G on completion of his period of service on the Staff is placed on the Half-pay List april 27 Lieut J P Barry Half-pay List resigns his commission (May 3.)

Admiralty, 2nd May.

The undermentioned Engineer Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet—Frederick Richard Gordon Turner John Kingcome Frank Victor King Arthur Eyre Smythe Seccombe John Shortridge Budge 1, and Roland Palmer Dalton. Dated 1st May.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants viz:—Ernest Geoffrey Dowd dated 1st January, Charles Hester dated 18th March, Frank Albert Bond dated 20th April.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants to be Sub-Lieutenants, viz:—Francis Henry Drake Clarke dated 18th March, Gerald Loe dated 29th April, Midshipman Robert Seymour Browning to be Sub-Lieutenant dated 1st April.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Commander Charles Douglas Bennett has been placed on the Retired List dated 9th April, Lieutenant William Bradley has been placed on the Retired List dated 11th April.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—The undermentioned Senior Engineers have been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Chief Engineer—William Munro Ross, C B dated 25th March, Alexander McIndewar dated 26th March, Engineer Matthew Turnbull has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Chief Engineer dated 31st March.

Admiralty, 4th May.

The undermentioned Chief Carpenters have been promoted to the rank of Carpenter-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, James Johns, George Reeves, dated 29th March.

Admiralty, 5th May.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903:—Lieutenant William White has this day been placed on the Retired List, Chief Gunner Alfred Turton has this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, Gunner George Barrett Chainey has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, 5th May.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major Alfred W F Knox, 58th Vaughan's Rifles Frontier Force, Indian Army, from a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, at the War Office, to be a Military Attache, and is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while so employed, vice Colonel G P Wyndham, M V O, whose tenure of that appointment has expired, dated 3rd May.

Major Warren H Anderson, The Cheshire Regiment, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A L Lynden-Bell, C M G, whose tenure of that appointment has expired, dated 27th April.

Establishments.

Inspection Staff, Captain Gordon Ogilvie, Royal Artillery, to be an Assistant Inspector, vice Captain A. C. S. Ward-Simpson, Royal Artillery, whose tenure of that appointment has expired, dated 1st May.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Major The Honourable Claud Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, from the Half-pay List, to be Major, supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below H. W. Studd, D. S. O., dated 29th January.

Scots Guards, Captain John J. Viscount Dalrymple, from the Half-pay List, to be Captain, with precedence next below W. H. Ingilby, and to be seconded whilst serving as a Member of the House of Commons. Dated 22nd January.

Infantry.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment.—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is antedated as follows :—Bertram M Kenny to 15th October, vice F W H Denton seconded for service under the Colonial Office George J Giffard to 22nd January, and to remain seconded Martin Kemp-Welch to 22nd January, Robert S Pringle to 23rd January. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—John D Boyd Dated 10th February, Guy C O Oldfield dated 1st April.

The Leicestershire Regiment.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—Charles C. Rolph, dated 27th March. Noel A Morgan, dated 1st April.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieutenant Godfrey E Tallents to be Adjutant, dated 4th May.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Captain Robert Q Craufurd is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry, dated 9th April. Supernumerary Captain Albany St L Fetherstonhaugh is restored to the establishment dated 9th April.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Lieutenant William D Croft is seconded for service on the Staff, dated 19th April, Supernumerary Lieutenant Harry R Crailsheim is restored to the establishment, dated 24th April.

The Royal Sussex Regiment. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, dated 2nd February. James L Sleeman, and to remain seconded Thomas Mitchell.

The Essex Regiment, Second Lieutenant Charles R Dixon to be Lieutenant, dated 1st April.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Lieutenant Ronald G Maclaine is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army, dated 31st March.

The Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant Arthur H K Watson to be Captain, dated 13th April.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Jane Frances Watson to be Staff Nurse provisionally. Dated 20th April.

Memoranda.

The following is substituted for the notification which appeared in the "Gazette" of the 2nd May :—Colonel Frederick W P Angelo, Indian Army, to be Major-General, vice E De Brath, C B, C I E, promoted, dated 17th February. Brevet Colonel Norman S Ogilvie, Indian Ordnance Department, retires on an Indian pension, dated 6th May, Inspector of Ordnance Machinery 1st Class, and Honorary Captain Arthur J Last, Army Ordnance Department, is granted the honorary rank of Major, dated 6th May, Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Philip Ellis, Royal Engineers, is granted the honorary rank of Captain, dated 1st May.

OFFICERS AT OLYMPIA.

Extension of International Rivalry.

The International Horse Show at Olympia next June promises to mark a great step forward in the cosmopolitan character of the competitions. Information has now been received that Russia, Germany, and the United States have this year decided to give their official patronage to the great exhibition, and will for the first time be included among the nations sending teams to compete in the jumping for the King Edward Cup.

This much-prized trophy is open to teams of three officers of any nation, and for years past foremost nations have selected horsemen to represent them. In addition to Great Britain, creditable displays have been given by officers representing France, Belgium, Canada, Sweden, Austria, Italy, Denmark, Holland, and other countries. Now the list is to be greatly strengthened, and altogether 82 officers are expected to compete. The international rivalry is increased this year by the fact that King George has presented a £500 gold cup to be competed for by single officers of any nationality. A country may send as many officers as it likes, but must select a team of three for competition in the King Edward Cup.

The matter has been taken in hand with characteristic thoroughness by the Americans. In order that the United States army may be properly represented a number of public-spirited gentlemen and good sportsmen of New York and Chicago have formed themselves into a committee, and are determined, regardless of cost, to purchase and present to the army the best hunters and jumpers to be found in America. All the horses that are being sent have been winners in the show ring, in the field, or on the Turf. It is confidently expected that they will be a hard lot to beat in the high-jumping competitions. The horses are being thoroughly trained at Fort Meyer, where jumps have been built and laid out on a course similar to that at Olympia. The American Inspector-General of Cavalry has in hand the selection of officers to represent the United States.

Russia and Germany are also making careful preparations. The former is sending about ten officers. The Kaiser is showing great interest in the competition, and is anxious that the best cavalry officers to be found in the German army should be selected.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE CORONATION COIFFURE.

At the Cafe Monico, in mail week, there was a representative assembly of the Incorporated Guild Hairdressers, on the occasion of the first public exhibition of the Coronation headdress. A committee of the Guild has for several weeks been engaged in evolving a suitable coiffure for the coming season, and with the aid of many experts arrived at a mode which they hope will be adopted by all the leading court hairdressers of the kingdom and by the other coiffeurs as well.

THE OFFICIAL DESCRIPTION.

The official description is as follows :—

The front of the coiffure is arranged with a side parting, and light neglige curls encircle the face immediately behind the fringe. A torsade surrounds the head. On the top the hair is dressed close to the head to about two inches below the crown. Then a large bunch of curls stands well over the neck. The whole presents a long shape, which allows the present millinery to fit the head exactly. Different dressings were shown on about twenty models, which gave one a good idea of the adaptability of the selected design. One model showed coiffure with a coronet, another with a large picture hat, another as suited for the opera, and yet again for morning and evening dressings. It is expected that in about a month the coiffure will be adopted by or shown in the establishments of the majority of the Guild members, who number about six hundred in the United Kingdom. As an attempt to establish an all-British fashion, it seems likely that it will prove very successful.

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2ozs. of it will raise 1 lb. of flour.
Give home baking with 'Paisley Flour' a trial to-day. You are sure of three things—freshness, digestibility ('Paisley Flour' cakes are always light), and less cost.
Mix one part to eight parts of ordinary flour dry before adding the other ingredients.
"Paisley Flour" is made by Brown and Polson, and sold in tins containing many useful recipes.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 18.] [BOMBAY, May 19,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
	81 5-16		3-16
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 1-4	1-4	
do. Rentes ...	95 3-4		1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...	84 7-16	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	94 5-8		1-16
Bar Silver in London ...	24 11-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	53 3-8		1-8
do. in New York ...	25-30 1-2	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris.	20-45 1-2		02
do. at Berlin...	4-86 1-4	un	chgd
do. at New York...	3 p.c.	since	
Discount Bank of England Rate	9th Mar.		
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 1-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-8		1-8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-4	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 7-8—1-32.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Dull.
The Bombay Mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£37,700,000	Inc. £700,000
Public Deposits	...14,000,000	Dec. £100,000
Other Deposits	...41,200,000	Inc. £1,400,000
Government Securities	£15,000,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	...29,600,000	Inc. £200,000
Notes and Gold	...23,300,000	Inc. £100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Quiet.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester	Buyers and sellers apart.	
Total Sales	...	5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...		250
Imports	...	4,000
Mid Americans	..	8·40 + 04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10 11-16 unched

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
8·10	8·00	7·94	7·87	7·26
+03	+03	+03	+03	+05
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
7·07	7·01	6·99	6·93	
+05	+05	+05	+05	

New York Official noon call July 15-98 October 13·31.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	19,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	...	11,600
Exports to Great Britain	...	2,000
Exports to Continent	...	8,000
Spot Cotton—	...	16·10 + 05
Futures—Month of July	16·00 + 03	Advanced on unfavorable weather reports and declined on longs unloading.
Futures—Month of Oct.	13·23 + 02	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...15 11-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of July	...15·89—03
Do. do Oct.	...13·18—01
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton	...Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi	...34 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June,	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done.	
Red Karachi	...33 1-2
Do. Months—May-June,	
Do. Name of Ports—London. Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	...33 7-8
Do. Months—May-June—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	...35
Do. Month—June, Buyers &c.—Done.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	...44 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Yellow Gussarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	...47 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	...40 1-2 + 1-4
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.—Sellers.	
Tone of rapeseed—Firmer.	

INSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...71 + 1-4
Do. Months—June-July—Done.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Tone of Linseed—Easier.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...65 3-4 + 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—	
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).	11 7-8 unchgd
RUBBER—	
Para Rubber	...4 4 1-2—Value—Irregular
METALS—	
Copper Braziers	...£ 65 1-4
Yellow Metal	...£ 5 7-8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...£54 7-16
FREIGHT—	
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal	... 10s.
SUGAR—	
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags.	...13 7 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment	...July-Aug.
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...12-6—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments	...May.
Tone—No business.	
German Beet-root 88 p. c	...10 7—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...June.
Tone—Steady. Inactive.	
B A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	...14 4 1-2—Sellers
Months of Shipments	...May-August.
Tone—Little doing.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...11 4 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments	...May
Tone—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta	May-June—10 3—Value.
Do do.	June-July—10 3—Value.
	July-Dec—10 3—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	May-June—10 4 1-2—Value.
Do. do.	June-July—10 4 1-2—Value.
	July-Dec—10 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta	May-June—11 4 1-2 —Value.
Do. do.	June-July—11 4 1-2—Value.
	July-Dec—11 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	May-June—11 6—Value.
Do. do.	June-July—11 6—Value.
	July-Dec—11 6—Value.
General Tone—Quiet. No demand.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [19TH May, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
24 Boxes Bullions	15,32,080	London	National Bank
Sovereigns...	18,750	do	do
2 Boxes Bullions	1,53,600	do	Mercantile Bank
2 Boxes Sovs...	1,50,000	do	Chartered Bank
11 Boxes Bullions	7,68,000	do	do
1 Box Bullions	76,800	do	Hongkong Bank
2 Boxes Bullions	1,53,600	do	International Bank
2 Boxes Bullions	1,53,600	do	Eastern Bank
1 Box Bullions	76,800	do	Indian Specie Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 17th May, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	46	54,833
B B and C I Railway ...	54	63,442

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
The official rate of the Bank of Bombay is now six per cent.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance and Demand for the mail has been done at 1s. 4 3-32d. Private Bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32 to 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16 to 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. June
Do. do France	...171
Do. do Marks	...188 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...183
Shanghai "	...177 1-4
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 96 1-4 for Cash and the Settlement and has remained steady with only a small business doing.

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs.	96	4 0
1st Settlement	... Rs.	96	4 0
2nd "	... "	96	5 0

BULLION :—
Bar silver in London closed 1-16 up for ready at 24 5-8 and unchanged for forward delivery at 24 11-16. New York was 1-8 higher at 53 3-8. The local market opened at 62 3-8 and has remained quiet. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs.	24	0 0
Australian " ...	... "	24	0 0
Sovereigns " ...	... "	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... "	62	6 0
1st settlement	... "	62	10 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs, 7·80 were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 7·20 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d., tenderers receiving 5 per cent. Rates were 1-32d. lower than last week. The total amount sold for the week ending on Tuesday evening last was one crore one lakh eighty thousand, and for next week 80 lakhs is again to be allotted.

The steamer which left London on the 28th April arrived to-day with the mail of the 5th May brings £200,000 bar gold, £110,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs.	2,50,000
Bombay	... "	1,50,000
Madras	... "	4,50,000
Total...	... "	8,50,000

The steamer which left London on 5th May and comes with the mail of the 12th May brings £150,000 bar gold and £50,000 silver for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs.	4,30,000
Bombay	... "	1,20,000
Madras	... "	5,40,000
Total...	... "	10,90,000

The steamer which left London on the 12th May and comes with the mail of the 19th May brings £220,000 bar gold, £60,000 silver and £20,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...Rs.	3,50,000
Bombay	... "	1,70,000
Madras	... "	2,60,000
Total...	... "	7,80,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	1,59,000	.....
Other Deposits	5,70,000	.....
Sundries	63,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	24,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	1,26,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	.....	3,38,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	7,96,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	7,00,000
Bullion	.....	86,000
Balance with other Banks.	1,65,000	.....
Sundries	62,000	.....
Cash	25,38,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales. 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	59,508	58,042	+ 1,466
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 18th May.	2,080,097	2,868,485	—788,388
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	34,725	22,904	+11,821
China ...			
Japan ...	26,647	1,809	+24,838
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	61,372	24,713	+36,659
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 18th May			
Europe ...	714,742	986,094	—171,352
China ...	12,355	88,343	— 75,988
Japan ...	457,735	718,916	—261,181
Coast Ports ...	27,442	28,150	— 708
Total...	1,212,274	1,721,503	—509,229
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	24,209	14,456	+ 9,753
China ...			
Japan ...	50	17,169	+17,119
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 6th May 1911—7,569 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 28th February 1911—2,809 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

....	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	5,644	381,413	420,302
Central India... ...	1,869	140,299	198,912
Baroo and Nagur ...	2,461	105,472	257,527
Berar	6,944	331,959	511,086
Central Provinces ...	2,321	140,416	289,516
Total Comras ...	19,239	1,103,559	1,677,643
Dholleras	16,533	190,630	196,124
Broach	8,331	209,293	282,918
Compta and Dharwar.	9,411	100,978	139,188
Westerns	1,195	10,920	19,183
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	460	290,404	404,835
Bengals (Rajputana)...	3,162	110,276	103,612
Sind	514	53,149	40,302
Persian	121	2,016	3,595
American	503	6,459	750
Egyptian	49	2,022	397
Other sorts	.....	391	238
Total ...	59,508	2,080,097	2,868,485

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

		Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.		250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 18th May, 1911		2,080,097
		2,330,097
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 18th May, 1911		1,212,274
		1,117,823
Afloat		24,259
		1,093,564
Estimated mill, consumption and up-country by rail...		496,398
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 18th May, 1910 ...		597,176
Difference since last week		— 4,234

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
Fluctuations have occurred in the Home markets during the past week, but on the whole the tone has been steadier, and a small to moderate advance all-round has resulted. The old crop position has increased in strength, and though spot sales in Liverpool have fallen off, Manchester and Continental advices are favourable, and there is a better feeling in the American dry good market. Fluctuations are probable, but we still hold to our belief in higher prices later on. With regard to New Crop there is already a large short interest, and in spite of very favourable reports prices are advancing slowly. Sevenpence appears a high figure if the crop is really to be a large one, but it must be borne in mind that a bumper crop this season is a necessity. As we have before remarked a large acreage does not necessarily mean a large crop. Weather conditions will be the governing force of the market, and though we may hope for favourable weather, there is no denying the fact that the crop has all its troubles before it. I deal weather, record acreage, excessive moisture, drought, storms, boll, weavil, &c., &c. will all be exploited ere any reliable idea of the out-turn can be obtained, and we may look for depressed or lively markets according to weather reports, with wide fluctuations, during the approaching season. For the present we should feel inclined to buy New Crop on declines.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Difference.
Futures July ...	15·76	16·00	+·24
" Oct. ...	13·14	13·28	+·14
Spot ...	15·90	16·10	+·20
New Orleans—			
Futures July ...	15·79	15·89	+·10
" Oct. ...	13·11	13·19	+·08
Spot ...	15 3-8	15 11-16	+5-16
Liverpool—			
Futures May-June	8·07	8·10	+·03
" June-July	7·98	8·00	+·02
" Oct.-Nov.	6·94	7·07	+·13
Spot ...	8·35	8·40	+·05

The local market has shown little change during the week. Prices have fluctuated slightly and are easier for some descriptions, but fine Broach, sawginned and H. G. Westerns for May delivey are steady. There has been very little business doing in contracts and rates continue more or less nominal. There is a "squeeze" for H. G. Westerns May, as the market is oversold, and there is little on no cotton to tender. For June delivery there are sellers of "Churka". Westerns at Rs. 5 under the May quotation. In New Crop there is nothing doing at present and the "Sutta" market is very quiet. Neither buyers nor sellers care to operate.

For ready cotton the demand has been moderate and the daily offtake has shown little improvement. Prices are steady and holders are meeting any enquiry. Shipments have been fairly heavy and appear likely to continue so this month. Receipts for the week have been about the same as in the corresponding week last year. The stock of cotton in Bombay shows a decrease this week.

LATER
The market closes easier as under. There has been little doing in ready cotton.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	... Rs.	359	May
Do do Khandesh...	... "	306	do
F G do do ...	... "	295	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...	"	317-18	do
Do do Bengals ...	... "	304	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	"	360-61	do
Do H C Westerns ...	... "	339	do
Do M G do ...	... "	341	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	... Rs.	307 1-2	March
Fully Good H G Bengals	... "	244-5	Jany.
Fine M G Bengal ...	... "	270-71	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	Dull
Estimated Sales	6,000 bales
Total Imports	2,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
8·10	8·00	7·94	7·87
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·24	7·06	7·00	6·97	6·98
—02	—01	—01	—02	—01

FREIGHTS.

The market has been firm and the following business has been done :—

Antwerp Dunkirk :—A fair line was done for Antwerp June at 15s 6d and Dunkirk at 16s. Wheat for Dunkirk was booked for June shipment at 17s, and for shipment before 15th June at 17s 6d.

Genoa :—Seeds cotton, 250 tons at 19s May, and wheat June at 17s.

Hull :—Wheat June at 17s.

Liverpool Marseilles :—The s.s. "Magician" filled up with cotton at 15s and light seeds at 12s and 13s.

A good deal of cotton has been booked for Antwerp, Genoa and Dunkirk at from 18s to 19s.

We quote :—

	May.	June.
Antwerp ...	19s c.	16s s. 16s 6d c
Dunkirk ...	19s 3d c.	16s 3d s. 16s 9d c
Hamburg ...	19s 3d c.	16s 6d s. 17s c
Genoa ...	19s 3d c.	....
Havre ...	.....	16s 3d s. 16s 9d c
Marseilles ...	17s s. c and wool.	
Liverpool ...	18s wheat.	

The following fixture is reported :—s.s. "Mashona" Bombay to Antwerp, June at 19s.

A couple of steamers are reported as having been fixed at Karachi for P. P. at 16s 6d and 17s, June loading.

The market close firm.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
During the major part of the past week the tendency of the market has been downwards, and prices declined 4 to 5 annas per cwt. in sympathy with the Home markets, but have since partially recovered. Shippers being short of godown accommodation were offering on a larger scale for early shipment, but consumers hesitated to buy as they have already taken more than enough for their present requirements. They are, however, ready and willing to pay a little more for more distant deliveries, but native dealers do not care to sell as they are well aware that supplies are likely to fall off considerably after a few days, and it will be difficult to keep engagements for late deliveries. We think prices are likely to improve materially next month, when large clearances will take place against June-July shipments, and there will then be no complaints regarding godown accommodation.

We quote :

Ready	Rs.	12 3 0	B. T.
May	Rs.	12 12 6	R. T.
September	Rs.	13 3 0	"

RAPESEED :—
The market has been quiet but steady with only a retail business passing.

We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore May	Rs.	7 1 6	R. T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	Rs.	7 13 0	B. T.
Brown Etawah	Rs.	6 11 0	"

GINGELLYSEED :—
There has been a quiet market during the week with little doing. Rates are unchanged.

We quote :—

Bold white 85 per cent.....	Rs.	51 8	0
Mimbara	Rs.	52 8	0
Yellow Hingaughat.....	Rs.	57 8	0
Black Kutni	Rs.	43 8	0

POPPYSEED :—
The market is easier. Very little business has been done this week.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	9 14 0	B.T.
May	Rs.	10 10 0	R.T.

CASTORSEED :—
A quiet market with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready.....	Rs.	34 8 0	
Forward.....		7 0 0	R. T.

COTTONSEED :—
The market has ruled quiet but steady at our quotations.

We quote :—

Ready.....	Rs.	21 8 0	

GROUNDNUTS :—
The market has been steady with a moderate business.

We quote :—

Bold	Rs.	42 8 0	
Small.....	Rs.	41 0 0	

MOWRASEED :—
During the early part of the week the market was firm but inactive, and prices advanced 3 annas per cwt. but have since lost 2 annas of the advance.

We quote :—

July-August.....	Rs.	7 3 0	R.T.

WHEAT :—
The market has declined owing to free tenders against "Suttas." Buyers do not care to take delivery owing to scarcity of godown accommodation. Receipts in the up country markets are free, and with a little for the decline, business with Europe is likely to be resumed on a larger scale. Local mills have taken the benefit of the declining markets.

We quote :—

White Delhi may "Sutta"	Rs.	4 14 0	R. T
White Delhi ready R-R...	"	4 12 0	"
White Delhi Aug.-Sept....	"	5 3 0	"

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	59,508 bales
Wheat ...	...	287,699 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	261,837 "
Rapeseed ...	...	45,157 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	1,117 "
Poppyseed ...	...	40,497 "
Groundnuts...	...	14,284 "
Castorseed ...	...	45,908 "
Rice ...	...	164,621 "
Myrabollams ...	...	18,226 "
Cottonseed ...	...	33,751 "
Mowrasseed ...	...	143 "
Gram ...	...	26,183 "
Joowar ...	...	1,371 "
Maize ...	...	5,111 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS :—The market continues steady and unchanged. The high prices asked by makers is blocking business.

GREY GOODS :—The market is steady and we have no change to report.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is quiet and the demand moderate. Prices are too high to lead to regular business.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market is unchanged and the demand very moderate at present. Business is being done sparingly.

TURKET RED PRINTS :—The market continues steady. Home prices are firm.

DHOOTIES :—The market remains steady with little demand at present. Business is being done only on a small scale owing to the high prices at home.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL :—The Home market in the early part of the week was weak and falling, and there was much uneasiness in the Bazaar here. Rupee prices went down to the extent of 8 to 10 annas per cwt and the tendency is weaker. It is well that later the Home market became somewhat steadier with a slight recovery in prices.

PETROLEUM.

		per case
Snowflake Brand...150° American	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150° American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand ... 75° Abel A'can	"	4 12 2
Devoe's Brilliant ... 76° Abel, A'can	"	4 8 2
Monkey ...125° American	"	4 8 2
		per 2 tins
Elephant Brand in tins ...125°	"	3 10 0
White Camelia in tins...125°	"	3 10 0
Tiger Brand in tins...125°	"	3 10 0
Camel Brand in tins...125°	"	3 10 0
		per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Bulk without tins.125°	Rs.	3 0 0
Unsteady.		

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex Godown Price. Delivery Charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	...	5	8 0
Kerosine Oil " Chukkei" per two tins ...		4	0 0
Kerosine Oil " Chukker" per 8 gallons ...		3	0 0
Kerosine Oil " Victoria" per two tins ...		3	8 0
Kerosine Oil " Victoria" per 8 gallons ...		2	14 0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...		0	4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...		0	3 0
Burmah Candles per pound		0	4 0

SHARES.

The market is steady with little doing, prices being almost unchanged in many cases. Bank of Bombay shares have kept steady at Rs. 1,680 ; Alliance Bank shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 265 ; Bank of India's are weak at Rs. 68 ; Bank of Burma's are steady at Rs. 136 ; Bank of Baroda's have changed hands at Rs. 62 ; Eastern Bank shares at Rs. 79 ; Indian Specie Bank shares have improved to Rs. 50 1-2 ; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 9 1-2; and Credit Bank shares at Rs. 9 3-4. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown have been put through at Rs. 260 C.D.; All India United Insurance Company shares at Rs. 12 1-2 ; Badham Pile's at Rs. 90; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation are steady at Rs. 565 ; Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ld. ordinary shares at Rs. 129 and preference shares at Rs. 170 ; Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company shares have declined to Rs. 17 ; Bombay Flours have been put through at Rs. 810 ; Bombay Steam N. Company ordinary are at and about Rs. 280 and preference shares are quiet at Rs. 282 1-2; Central India Mining Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 28; and Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have declined to Rs. 832 1-2. A good lot of Shivrajpur Syndicate shares is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 18 ; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares have ruled at and about Rs. 64 1-2 to 65, preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 157 1-2 and deffered shares are steady at Rs. 100; and Thacker's have been put through at at Rs. 251. In Press Companies, there is little doings, New Berar's have changed hands at Rs. 535; Mofussils are steady at Rs. 852 1-2 ; and Indian Cotton at Rs. 135. In Mill Companies, Bombay United have improved to Rs. 320 ; Central India's after touching Rs. 1,715 have declined to Rs. 1,685; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares at Rs. 1,155; Crescents' are quiet at Rs. 65; David's have ruled at about Rs. 375; Edward Sassoon Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 185; Framjee Petit's are quiet at Rs. 1,300 ; Finlay's are steady at Rs. 235 ; Jamshed's at Rs. 132 1-2 ; Kohinoor's at Rs. 640 ; Leopold's at Rs. 55; Luxim Cotton have ruled at and about Rs. 1,380; Maneckjee Petit's have advanced to Rs. 2,660 ; Morarjee Goculdas' are in demand at Rs. 2,775 ; New Great Eastern at Rs. 165 ; New City of Bombay at Rs. 720 ; Standard's have advanced to Rs. 925 ; Sun Mill shares to Rs. 82 1-2 ; Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,060 ; Vishn ou Cton Mill ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 500 ; and preference shares at Rs. 600. In Railway Companies, Tapty-Valley Railway shares have changed hands at Rs. 477 1-2 to Rs. 480 ; Ahmedabad-Prantej are steady at Rs. 612 1-2; Amritsar-Patti's are quiet at Rs. 124'; Ahmedabed-Dholka's have changed hand at Rs. 120 ; Sind Light Railway old shares are unchanged at Rs. 126 and new shares at Rs. 123; and Central Provinces Railway shares have been and put through at Rs 29. The rest are unchanged at previous quotation.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LD.

The monthly statement of earnings for April, 1911.

	Earnings for April, 1911.	Increase or Decrease over same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction.....	1,88,366	+ 8,358	+ 4·64
* Light and Power Supply	32,173	+ 5,413	+ 11·57
Total.....	2,40,539	+ 13,771	+ 6·07

	Total Earnings from January 1911.	Increase or Decrease over the same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction.....	7,46,935	+ 38,731	+ 5·47
* Light and Power Supply	2,02,647	+ 30,565	+ 17·76
Total.....	9,49,582	+ 69,297	+ 7·87

* Exclusive of power supplied to the Tramways.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1910-1911 :—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Mar. 1911—			
Weight in ounces..	724641	48073	676568
Value in rupees...	41348145	2743980	41604165
To the end of the month of Mar. 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces..	4526821	683378	3842943
Value in rupees..	278909967	39153980	239755998
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Mar. 1911—			
Weight in ounces.	5201552	457194	4714358
Value in rupees...	8950758	984488	7966270
To the end of the month of Mar. 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	69499738	14336030	55103708
Value in rupees....	118815596	32130652	86679944
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Mar 1911—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	53298903	3728468	49570435
To the end of the month of Mar. 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	397720563	71284821	326435942

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1910-1911.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) In the month of Mar. 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	.....	2689067	26390 7
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1272178	605101	1877279
Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Purchased bullion received for Government coinage	.....	.....	.....
Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt...	.....	.....	.....
Defective coins(New Ten Cents) received for remitting from Straits Government.....	.....	.....	.....
Defective coins(New Five Cents) received for remitting from Straits Government	.....	.....	.....
	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard). To end of the month of Mar. 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	14634227	14634227
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	13578329	7874155	21452484
Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Bullion purchased for Government coinage.....	.....	.....	.....
Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt...	.....	101010	101010
Defective coins(New Ten Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government.....	.....	114969	1149691
Defective coins(New Five Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government	.....	18279	18279
	Coined and Examined. In the month of Mar. 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	442322	442322
Five cents (Tale) ...	.....	58794	58794
Rupees	548009	.....	548009
Ten cents (Tale) ...	.....	.....	.....
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	470012	453537	923549
Twenty cents (Tale).	.....	.....	.....
	Coined and Examined. To end of the month of Mar. 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	5552910	5552910
Ten cents (Tale)	.....	8739800	8739

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, May 5.

ARMY "EXPLORATIONS."

Army matters bulked largely in the House of Lords, yesterday afternoon, and useful discussion took place on questions both of horses and men concerned with what Lord Haldane described as "the not only deeply-explored military organization of the country." The subject of the shortage in trained horses for the cavalry raised by Lord Willoughby de Broke, earned the merited compliment of a sympathetic examination at the hands of the Secretary of State for War, who admitted that until horses were properly trained the cavalry could not be said to be properly efficient. It is pretty certain that, although we produce in these islands the horses best suited for cavalry purposes, the Army does not get the best of them. As Lord Erroll put it, we only get what the foreigners will not take. Consequently we see Continental regiments finely horsed with the best British and Irish horses, and our own cavalry mounted on the weeds. It is questionable whether either the necessary numbers or the needful training can be obtained by the boarding out system, and the training difficulty must therefore be met by an increased peace establishment with the regiment.

THE REAL JOHNSON.

There is classical authority for shunning "the man of one book," and perhaps the worst of literary converts are the devotees who are absorbed in one particular author. If this morning's accounts do no injustice to the Lichfield pilgrims who came up yesterday to Fleet street, one is disposed to think that their conceptions of literature are too much dominated by the immortal Samuel, and their conceptions even of him are much too local. Those who watched the Johnson Bicentenary celebrations that Lord Rosebery led a couple of years ago will acquit Lichfield of failing to honour worthily the greatest of her sons. But his fame has grown too great for one place to absorb him, and his native city will be ill-advised, above all, to shed its simple old-world character for the sake of a Johnson "boom." He would have been first to scout the idea. In his ample and disciplinary common sense and his hatred of pettiness and non-essentials, he is a sort of Uncle Toby to all Englishmen, and the place upon the map where he lived and championed his principles is of small account compared with the personality of the man himself. We are glad to have Gough House, and his birthplace, too, but the shade of Samuel is not to be caged under the biggest roof in England.

ENTER SIR WILFRID.

Next to Mr. Chamberlain himself, there is no figure more appropriate to the Imperial Conference than that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the announcement that he is attending after all is gratifying, in spite of many misgivings. Though he has cooled in his Imperial ardour, and set an unwelcome example to his illustrious colleagues, he commands attention and respect as the senior Premier of the Empire, the prime Minister of the eldest of our self-governing dominions, and the first great statesman of the descent to come within the orbit of the Conference and its deliberations. Apart from the importance of the first great gap in the conferential circle, this revocation of a threat to absent himself is all to the good of the Imperial cause. Whether the Dominion Premier was disingenuous or not in throwing the blame for such a threat on to the Conservative party at Ottawa, he must be repenting by this time, one fancies, that he had recourse to a kind of exped ent that must always wear the semblance of "bluff." Communication with Washington may have corrupted Canadian manners, but the device has signally defeated itself, and the Reciprocity Bill is shelved, as we wanted it to be, until the resumed Session in the autumn. It is not the first time, by many instances, where the will of the people has asserted itself in defiance of party majorities and lobby auguries, and one hopes the balance of Canadian optimism will be restored accordingly.

FRANCE AND HER CRITICS.

The news of Major Bremond's safe arrival in Fez, has now been confirmed, and the situation of the capital and of its inhabitants, European and native, is strengthened accordingly. The Sultan now has 7,000 troops where with to oppose the rebels. And he has the further assistance of the fact that the harvesting season is at hand. The rebels will not like to see their crops burned or wasted and may decide that, on the whole a spell of reaping and garnering would be more profitable than one of getting beaten by troops under European command, with the probable sequel of seeing their fields in flame. Meanwhile, the German Press continues its unsympathetic criticism of France's good work; and although the majority of French journalists still display admirable temper in the matter, there must be a rather considerable feeling of irritation in Paris at the misunderstandings and misrepresentations raging in the British Press. France has given her word of honour as to the motives inspiring her policy and to find such a pledge doubted is a boorish fashion of so many German leader-writers must really be a little annoying. The leaders of the Republic still display perfect manners, but their self-control must be finding itself rather severely tried.

A SERVICEABLE ALTERNATIVE.

The two railway undertakings which Sir Charles Metcalfe discusses in an interview this morning to open up a new era of communications for Central Africa. The Portuguese line from Benguela, on the West coast, to the Kantanga mining district is within sight of completion, and another year and a half ought to put us in possession of a clear run from the Atlantic to Northern Rhodesia. The other, a Belgian scheme, is less advanced, but is no less important. It starts at right angles from the other, and cuts north from Katanga to Bakama, a point from which the Congo is navigable for nearly a thousand miles. This gives a double outlet to the sea for a number of districts which are growing daily in energy and importance, and sets up an electrical circuit, as it were, that means fresh light and current and wealth through the heart of a Continent no longer Dark. It is not merely that the new Portuguese line, when finished, saves Rhodesia a week or two in its contact with the coast nearest to home, but that it bears on the Cape-to-Cairo scheme without touching German territory. For a survey has been made from Stanleyville, lower down the Congo, to Lake Albert Edward and this would form a splendid loop on the great main line to Egypt and the north. We are not insensible to the value of friendly co-operation with Germany as well as with Belgium and Portugal, either in railway development and unity, or in regard to the outlying questions to be fixed very shortly by a Delimitation Commission of all four Powers. But if we can secure a south-to-north system up the west coast of Tanganyika as well as its eastern parallel through German East Africa, we shall be able to secure a useful independence, in case of disagreement.

THE NEW BRIDGE.

Next week lifts the St. Paul's Bridge project to the stage of a Parliamentary Committee, and this may be called the full-dress trial of arguments which have been already too long at conflict. It is six years since the Bridge House Estates Committee of the City Corporation tackled the matter, and it took them four years of deliberation before they submitted the result to the public. The remaining two years have been occupied mostly with controversy between the champions of utility on the one hand and of æsthetics on the other. In other words, it is a question whether this new and costly avenue to St. Paul's is to be tangential or abrupt. The first route has the merit of carrying its traffic in a clear line past the Cathedral apse, and offering a direct link for the northern and southern tram services. The other offers the tempting prospect of a full view of the dome, such as we do not now possess, for the man who pauses nowadays to get a glimpse of it from Cannon-street or Ludgate Hill simply takes his life in his hands. As for the contrast in cost and disturbance, we feel that the threatened buildings between Old Change and St. Paul's must disappear in any case, and from whichever side the Cathedral is attacked by the new tide of traffic, one believes it will be found necessary later on to encircle it with trees in order to deaden the growing roar. The subway question is the chief anxiety for the Dean and Chapter, but this may be met by making it deep enough to avoid fundamental disturbance and vibration; or making a sufficient detour, if the worst comes to the worst. One the whole, the two schemes look like a tug of war, and perhaps the County Council, which have been so niggardly in its offers of help, will be rather more generous with its ideas and advice.

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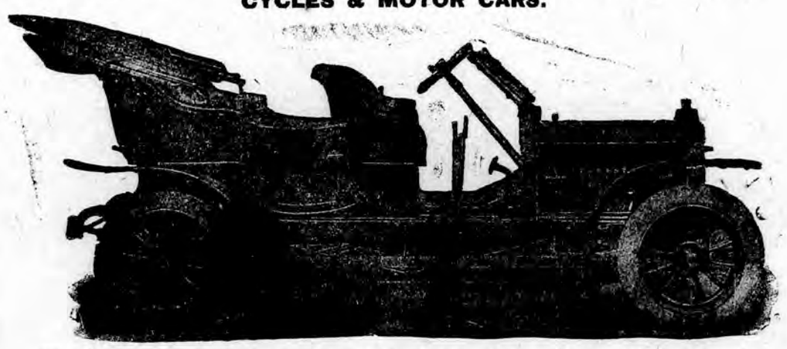

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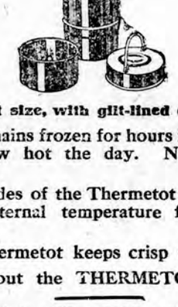

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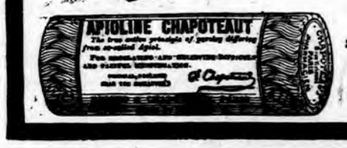

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